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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WAR WORK

December 7, 1941 to June 30, 1944
With Supplement to October 1, 1945

Prepared by

National Park Service

Newton B. Drury, Director.

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Edited by

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

No. FO 377.

May 27, 1946

MEMORANDUM for the Director's Office and All Field Offices.

The attached statement of National Park Service War Work, December 7, 1941 to June 30, 1944, and Supplement thereto, covering the period from June 30, 1944, to October 1, 1945, was prepared as a contribution to a larger work covering all phases of the history of the Department during World War II. It is not a final history of the National Park Service during World War II, but an historical document intended to assist future students in understanding that important phase of National Park Service history. It is strictly confidential, and no part of it should be published or reproduced in any form.

The history will be of special interest to those of our staff who entered the armed forces, because it will serve to acquaint them with the eventful history of the Service during their absence and will aid them in understanding the Service policies that were evolved in that period.

For those who remained with the Service throughout the war, the history will have equal interest and value as permitting them to review in perspective the conservation battle that they helped wage to keep the American heritage in national parks, national monuments, and national historical areas unspoiled and intact—a battle which, like the fighting abroad, was waged successfully.

All readers will find the statements thought-provoking as an attempt to record in the midst of a great war the wartime and the peacetime functions of the areas administered by the Service. Let those who read the record now take stock of the long-range ideals and plans of the Service with a view to testing the validity of the principles that guide us in the administration of the areas confided to our care.

Newton B. Drury
Director.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WAR WORK
December 7, 1941-June 30, 1944.

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National Park Service War Work
December 7, 1941-June 30, 1944.

I. Introduction - Difficult Position of the National Park Service in Wartime.

The situation of the National Park Service in wartime is an extremely difficult one because the resources of the national parks are held in trust for the future in perpetuity and can be placed unreservedly at the disposal of the armed forces and the war production agencies only when it is evident that similar resources are not available elsewhere and that park resources must therefore be used as a last resort. The Service cannot yield to the normal impulse to make all of its possessions available for war at once, but must preserve its resources as long as possible and must seek to make the wisdom of this policy understood by all of those directing or participating actively in the war program and above all by a not always understanding public.

In his first annual report to the Secretary of the Interior after the entry of the United States into World War II, Director Newton B. Drury of the National Park Service indicated that "the stress of war has compelled the Service to take stock of its primary functions and responsibilities. As trustee for many of the great things of America--areas of outstanding natural beauty, scientific interest, and historical significance--the National Park Service has realized its obligation to harmonize its activities with those relating to the war, aiding wherever possible, and striving to hold intact those things entrusted to it -- the properties themselves, the basic organization trained to perform its tasks, and, most important of all, the uniquely American concept under which the national parks are preserved inviolate for the present and future benefit of all of our people."

On the outbreak of war, the National Park Service administered approximately 21½ million acres of land possessed of varied scenic, scientific, historical, archeological, and recreational resources. Many of these resources could have been quickly manufactured into war materials. To cite only a few cases, the primeval forests of spruce and other hardwoods, the herds of wild elk and bison, the bronze trophy ordnance and statuary in the historical parks, and the minerals under the ground in some of the park areas have obvious wartime uses. Yet the great national scenic parks are our dearest national possessions; the great historical areas are our witness that this Nation has an honorable and glorious past and a rich cultural background. The needless sacrifice of this scenic and cultural heritage during the war would deprive the American people of some of the most potent symbols of their national greatness and destroy forces that now work to build national intelligence, pride, and love of country. A generation of Americans brought up without physical evidences of the Nation's beauty, greatness, and historical achievements would be spiritually naked and poor indeed. In a very real sense, then the national parks, monuments, historic sites, and memorials in the National Park System symbolize and embody many of the very ideals and objects for which our soldiers are fighting.

The resources of the national parks are not conserved for ultimate utilitarian purposes either in some future time of peace or in some future war, but they are held in trust for the eternal benefit and inspiration of the American people. Realizing that the highest good of the Nation lay in conserving the park areas intact, the Service responded loyally to the call made by Secretary Ickes on December 16, 1941, for "full mobilization of the Nation's natural resources for war . . . upon a basis best suited to serve our military and naval forces without waste, and with a view to saving all that we can of such resources for future generations."

Well before the entry of the United States into the war, in view of the increasing pressure for the use of park properties for defense purposes and for aid to our future allies, Director Drury called together the staff of the National Park Service and there was formulated a set of criteria to govern recommendations of possible war uses as requests were made. These were embodied in a memorandum of November 27, 1940 for the Washington Office and all Field Offices, which read as follows:

> "In connection with the National Defense Program, it is to be expected that there may be applications or inquiries as to the possible use of National Park Service areas for defense purposes. Each such application should receive the most careful scrutiny and prompt consideration. The data listed below should be applied to each application and submitted to this Office with the superintendent's recommendations for consideration:
>
> 1. Does the application come from a Federal agency designated by the President as a national defense agency?
>
> 2. If the application does not come from a Federal agency designated by the President as a national defense agency, has the applicant submitted adequate evidence of relationship to the defense program?
>
> 3. In either event, has the agency submitted evidence that the proposed use of park lands is necessary for national defense purposes and will not cause irreparable damage to park values?
>
> 4. Is there evidence that all alternative plans, not involving use of park lands, have been considered and exhausted?
>
> 5. Has the application been reviewed by National Park Service field officials in a position to make alternative suggestions, and does it have their concurrence?
>
> 6. If use of park lands is essential, have conditions of use been considered to protect park values? Such

conditions of use should be stated carefully in order that they may be incorporated in a letter or other form of permit.

7. Is the applicant prepared to provide for repair of damages and restoration of grounds at the termination of the permitted use?"

How could resources retained not for ultimate use but for the perpetual benefit of the people be mobilized for war? Answers were found to this puzzling question. Experience showed that the best form of wartime use of the parks, i.e., their use as superlative recreational assets, did not entail using up or destroying the scenic, scientific, or historical resources within them. Such uses could be permitted or even encouraged as vital to the physical wellbeing and morale of both civilians and members of the armed forces. If the Nation faced a vital need for materials, and physical sacrifice of the parks became necessary, the Service necessarily must accede. Mindful of this, the Service was willing to take stock of its resources and to inventory them for possible use in time of dire necessity. The inventories disclosed that a large quantity of metallic and non-metallic resources could be salvaged for war purposes from waste materials. However, it was the obvious duty of the Service to demand assurance that it be not required to sacrifice its irreplaceable treasures until all other sources available to the Nation were exhausted. Insistence upon using these treasured resources only as a last resort usually resulted in the discovery that other resources existed outside of the parks and that there was no need to sacrifice the parks themselves.

Then too it was found that certain Service areas had unsuspected potentialities for defense or wartime use which could be utilized without detriment to the areas themselves.

The remainder of this historical sketch will describe how the Service mobilized for war and how it made important contributions to the war program with a minimum of damage to the irreplaceable areas and objects in its trusteeship. The areas administered by the Service may be roughly classified into (1) the great scenic and scientific national parks and national monuments, (2) the historical areas and national memorials, and (3) the recreational areas and parkways. Each of these three park types performs in peacetime a specific function differing to some extent from the function performed by the other two types. We propose to outline here the function or purpose of each type and to show how the national resources which they hold in trust were geared to the war program. This accomplished, we wish to indicate the extent to which the Service curtailed its construction and printing programs and reduced its staff in order to assist in relieving the national shortage of materials and manpower, or otherwise aided the war program.

II. Problems and Contributions of the Scenic and Scientific National Parks and Monuments.

A. Normal and wartime functions of these areas.

The great scenic and scientific national parks and national monuments, such as Yellowstone National Park, Yosemite National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and Death Valley National Monument, have for their function the preservation of the finest surviving examples of America's scenic and awe-inspiring wilderness areas. Be they fertile valleys or mountain peaks, grasslands, or woodlands, the ideal is to preserve them inviolate so that future generations may know what the pioneer American Wilderness was like and enjoy the inspirational and scenic qualities of the primeval setting at its best. If any of the giant trees are cut, the primeval forest ceases to exist; if cattle are introduced to graze on the grasslands, or if the valleys are cultivated, the whole ecology of the area becomes changed and the wilderness character of that portion of America is destroyed forever. In short, human use of the resources of the area, short of visitation and inspection, destroys the purposes and functions of these parks.

In wartime the best function of these areas is to provide a place to which members of the armed forces and civilians may retire to restore shattered nerves and to recuperate physically and mentally for the war tasks still ahead of them. Even a short visit to the parks by individuals, or groups of sailors or soldiers, will have these beneficial effects. Moreover, the grandeur of the scene unfolded before such individuals or groups stimulates love of country and national pride. For these reasons, the Service, during the war, endeavored to keep the parks open to all who could find means of reaching them and pursued the policy of admitting free of charge all members of the armed forces in uniform. The commanding officers of many camps located near the national parks appreciated the value of the parks as places for relaxation and restful inspiration, and in some cases even went so far as to provide motor transport for the men desiring to visit them.

B. Wartime Lumber Crisis.

Perhaps the most serious threat to the integrity of the great scenic parks lay in the acute wartime need for certain kinds of lumber, especially Sitka spruce. Olympic National Park, in which substantial quantities of this timber lay, became the center of the attack. This onslaught placed the Service in a very trying position. It was its duty to save the park from mutilation if it could, but at the same time it could not lay itself open to the charge of sabotaging the war effort. The story of Service policy in this crisis is an instructive one, and will be given here in some detail since it illustrates the extreme pressure exerted upon the Service in wartime and the means by which inroads upon the parks may best be combatted.

1. Sitka Spruce Problem.

Sitka spruce, which grows in Washington and Oregon, British Columbia, and Alaska, is the most desirable source of lumber for use in the manufacture of airplanes. Since the First World War, much of the most accessible supply of Sitka spruce had been cut and used for other purposes than airplane manufacture, largely because of the change from wood to aluminum in airplane construction. With the advent of the new war in Europe, the supply of metal became inadequate and suitable woods, particularly Sitka spruce, were in urgent demand for airplane manufacture by the United Kingdom and France.

On May 4, 1939, Secretary Ickes, as Administrator of Public Works, had allotted $1,750,000 of Public Works funds to the National Park Service for the acquisition in the State of Washington of a corridor along the Queets River between Olympic National Park and the Pacific Coast, and its extension northward along the cost to Ozette Lake, for parkway purposes. The lands contemplated for purchase within the Queets Corridor amounted to 13,353 acres and were estimated to contain 51,818,000 ft. B. M. of Sitka spruce in mixture with other species. In the Ocean strip the contemplated acreage was 37,007 acres and the estimated stand of Sitka spruce was 75,103,000 ft. B. M., but for the most part inaccessible and not of a quality suitable for airplane stock. Later, due to a shortage of funds to purchase all of the area originally contemplated, these acreages and estimates were reduced to 11,731 acres for the Queets Corridor, with an estimated stand of 39,743,000 ft. B. M. of Sitka spruce of which 6,017,000 ft. B. M. were rated as first class; and 33,071 acres for the Ocean Strip, with an estimated 57,860,000 ft. B. M. of Sitka spruce, 12,319,000 ft. B. M. of which were rated first class.

After the entry of Great Britain and France into the war in September 1939, the demand for Sitka spruce airplane lumber from the Pacific Northwest to help meet the needs of those countries became quite acute. The Queets Corridor contained some of the best and most accessible of the remaining Sitka spruce most suitable for airplane lumber, and therefore became the objective of searchers for spruce to meet these war requirements. The Polson Logging Company, owners of some of the land and timber proposed for condemnation in the Queets Corridor, were logging spruce in that area, part of which was destined for Great Britain and France. This company wrote to the Secretary under date of May 3, 1940, requesting authority to continue the logging of spruce on its lands within the corridor and on other lands within the corridor in which it held an interest.

The question as to the acuteness of the spruce airplane lumber situation was referred by the Secretary's office to Mr. Lee Muck, at that time Director of Forests in the Department. A memorandum

dated May 17, 1940, for Mr. Burlew in this regard was prepared jointly by Chief Forester John D. Coffman of the National Park Service and Mr. Lee Muck. As a result of the study of this situation, some of the spruce lands contemplated for condemnation were excluded from the acquisition program, and on some of the other lands retained in the program the owners were permitted, through stipulations entered in the condemnation proceedings, to log spruce and Douglas-fir on their lands, thus averting interference with the war needs of the United Kingdom and France. This released a large part of the airplane spruce in the Queets Corridor.

The passage of Lend-Lease legislation, which was approved March 11, 1941, and the increasing tempo of defense preparations by the United States, created a greater demand for airplane spruce lumber, accompanied by numerous requests that the Queets Corridor and Olympic National Park be opened to the logging of Sitka spruce. Continuing studies were made in the field and in Washington as to the spruce airplane lumber requirements for the United States and our allies, and as to the possibility of supplying an increasing proportion of the needs for the United Kingdom by increased production in British Columbia and the initiation of spruce production from the national forest in southeast Alaska. The question of substitute species was also given attention.

Close touch was maintained in Washington, D. C. with the Lumber and Lumber Products Division of the War Production Board, with members of Congress from the State of Washington, and with other sources of information relating to the Sitka spruce situation.

The National Park Service viewpoint was expressed in Director Newton B. Drury's memoranda of November 18, 1941, to the First Assistant Secretary and is summarized in the following quotation:

> (1) "Selective cutting" in portions of the Queets Corridor and Coastal Strip might be authorized as a last resort if immediate public necessity in the emergency as distinguished from the convenience of specific operators, can be shown.
>
> (2) This will be a distinct sacrifice of park values in the interest of national defense. Selective cutting, together with the activities incident thereto, will largely destroy the qualities for which these lands are being acquired.
>
> (3) Legislation to permit logging in Olympic National Park should be resisted.
>
> (4) In order to insure an adequate supply of airplane spruce, and at the same time to relieve the pressure on the

Olympic National Park, the possibility of utilizing the large spruce resources in Alaska should be investigated at once, with a view to making this large body of spruce available for purposes of national defense.

The lands in the Queets Corridor purchased by the Federal Government from Public Works funds for parkway purposes are not a part of Olympic National Park and are therefore not subject to the provisions of law precluding commercial sales of timber from national park lands. As the pressure for Sitka spruce airplane stock became more intensive, the representatives of the War Production Board suggested the release of government owned Sitka spruce in the Queets Corridor as a contribution to the war program. This meant a distinct sacrifice of parkway features, but in order to assist the war program and at the same time hoping to lighten the pressure for Sitka spruce from national park lands, the Service recommended to the Secretary the approval of a sale of spruce and Douglas-fir on government owned lands within the Queets Corridor, to be marked on a careful selective basis, and with provision for retention of a forest screen along the road. The Secretary approved and, after advertising, a sale of 3,000,000 board feet of Sitka spruce and 800,000 board feet of Douglas-fir was made to L. J. Esses, of Montesano, Washington, the only bidder, on February 6, 1943. Delays in cutting operations by the purchaser and modifications in the cutting area later reduced this sale by approximately a million board feet.

On January 20, 1943, F. H. Brundage, Western Log and Lumber Administrator for the War Production Board wrote the Department of the Interior setting forth the critical need for Sitka spruce and requesting that the Hoh River and Bogachiel River areas within Olympic National Park be opened at an early date for the cutting of high quality spruce and Douglas-fir.

Beginning in 1940 close touch was maintained with Colonel Wm. B. Greeley, Secretary-Manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, Seattle, Washington, who is one of the best informed men on the timber and lumber situation in the Northwest. Opportunities for conference with Colonel Greeley occurred during his trips to Washington, D. C., and during the visits of Service officials to Seattle, Washington. The monthly reviews of the lumber situation issued by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association were obtained and read with care. Similar contact was also maintained with Mr. Brundage after his appointment to the post of Western Log and Lumber Administrator for the War Production Board. Both of these authorities on the spruce situation counseled that the National Park Service should hold itself in readiness to make spruce available from Olympic National Park if and when that became essential for the prosecution of the war program, and should in the meantime develop a definite plan as to the manner in which

such action could be initiated without delay when the need arrived. Both declared the absence of logging within the national park had not up to that time delayed the war program, but they believed that some of the park spruce would be needed and that the National Park Service should be ready and willing to make the sacrifice.

As the pressure for spruce from Olympic National Park grew in intensity, National Park Service efforts grew apace to obtain accurate statistics of the supply of spruce timber, both in this country and in British Columbia, and the production from each of these sources; the amounts required by the United States as compared with the amounts required by the United Kingdom; the proportion of the United Kingdom spruce requirements furnished by the United States as compared with the amount furnished from British Columbia; what species furnished satisfactory substitutes for spruce airplane stock, and the abundance and accessibility of the timber stands of such substitute species.

These studies required a large amount of investigation in the Northwest by National Park Service officers; the obtaining of the best available statistics of the spruce resources of British Columbia; a visit to the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, to ascertain the facts regarding the qualities of spruce and spruce substitutes for aircraft manufacture; visits to airplane factories in the vicinity of Chicago manufacturing training planes for the Army and Navy; obtaining of information from the Forest Service, from the Department of Commerce and from Army representatives; and conferences with members of the Lumber and Lumber Products Division of the War Production Board.

The officials of the Lumber and Lumber Products Division were quite cooperative in making available the confidential figures as to United States Army and Navy estimates of requirements, which varied greatly from time to time, and also the figures relating to production in this country of spruce, noble, fir, western hemlock, and Douglas-fir aircraft lumber and the amounts of each supplied to the United Kingdom and to the United States. These statistics indicated that the supply of Sitka spruce aircraft lumber produced in the United States was very carefully divided between the United States and the United Kingdom. It was, however, impossible to ascertain the amount of Sitka spruce that was furnished to the United Kingdom from British Columbia. These statistics were held by the Canadian government as confidential war information. Without that information it was impossible to determine whether Canada was exerting herself to supply all possible aircraft spruce to meet the requirements of the United Kingdom or whether the United States was being forced to shoulder the larger share of the burden while the spruce forests of British Columbia were being conserved as compared with the Sitka spruce resources of Washington and Oregon. It appeared as if all efforts to solve

this question were being shunted aside when they reached the Lend-Lease authorities who were responsible for the aircraft lumber shipments to the United Kingdom. However, in August 1943, there finally appeared publicity on spruce production in British Columbia, published in the Pacific Coast lumber journals, which indicated that much greater activity had been injected into spruce production by government controlled Aero Timber Products, Ltd. of Canada with greatly increased supplies of aircraft lumber from British Columbia.

The sale made in the Queets Corridor failed to halt the demand for the release of spruce from within the Olympic National Park. The Chamber of Commerce in Port Angeles, Washington, the Grays Harbor War Production Council and the Washington State Planning Council were all pressing for the release of timber from Olympic National Park. On May 6, 1943, Director Drury, Regional Director Tomlinson, Superintendent Macy, and members of his staff, and Chief Forester Coffman met in Port Angeles with a small group representing business interests and the Chamber of Commerce of that town to exchange ideas on this subject. The Chamber of Commerce had adopted a resolution recommending the elimination from the national park and the transfer to the Olympic National Forest of that portion of the Calawah River and Pogachiel River drainages west of the township line between Ranges 9 and 10 West, Willamette Meridian, and north of the township line between Townships 26 and 27 North. The intent of this resolution was clearly to make a part of the park timber available for normal postwar needs as well as to furnish materials needed in the war program. Mr. Drury indicated that he was there to discuss only the question of war needs.

In response to an urgent invitation to meet with the representatives of the lumber and war industries of Grays Harbor, Director Drury, Regional Director Tomlinson, Superintendent Macy, and Chief Forester Coffman met with a group of 14 at a luncheon at Aberdeen, Washington, on May 8, 1943, arranged by C. A. Pitchford, Chairman of the Grays Harbor War Production Council. Mr. Drury explained that the cutting of any of the live forests within the national parks under any system of logging, however selective and restrictive, is contrary to the principles upon which the national parks were established; that once the logging of timber is introduced, the area no longer exists as a superlative virgin forest. Mr. Drury also explained that before consideration could be given to logging within the national park all other available sources of supply should be investigated and developed and there would have to be a definite showing that the war requirements could not be met from these other sources.

Letters presented to Mr. Drury at this luncheon showed definitely that the Grays Harbor interests were attempting to open up the entire Olympic National Park to logging, with the exception

of the former small Olympic National Monument area which occupies the highest portion of the park and contains little forest that could be considered of commercial character. Their demands were not restricted to Sitka spruce to meet the war requirements for airplane materials, but included all species of timber needed on a permanent basis to maintain the Grays Harbor industries after the war as well as during the war. As at Port Angeles, Mr. Drury indicated that he was there to discuss only the question of war needs. Quite a number of the business men, and one labor representative, in attendance at the luncheon were emphatic in their criticism of the stand taken by the National Park Service.

Under date of May 12, 1943, P. H. Brundage, Western Log and Lumber Administrator for the War Production Board, wrote the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce advising them that he had in December 1942, strongly urged the Lumber & Lumber Products Division of the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. to take action which would make spruce and Douglas-fir within Olympic National Park available to the lumber industry. This was welcome incentive to the lumber interests for the organization of a concerted movement to force the opening of the park to logging. A resolution recommending reduction in the area of Olympic National Park was adopted by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce on June 1, 1943, and numerous editorials supporting this idea appeared in Seattle newspapers and in papers published in Olympia and in the Olympic peninsula. The park, however, was not devoid of friends and defenders.

This effort to open Olympic National Park to logging reached its climax during the hearings of the House Subcommittee on Lumber Matters in Seattle, Washington, July 12 to 14, 1943, when the proponents of the scheme endeavored to obtain consideration for logging within Olympic National Park, not only to meet war needs, but more especially to maintain their operations in the postwar period. The Chairman of the Subcommittee, Representative Henry M. Jackson of Washington, informed the witnesses that the Secretary of the Interior was prepared to release from the park whatever timber was needed in the prosecution of the war and was not available from any other source; that the Subcommittee was not authorized to go into the matter of postwar needs; and that Congress had settled the question of park boundaries when it enacted legislation in 1938 establishing Olympic National Park.

In order to be prepared for prompt action if it should finally be shown that the logging of spruce in Olympic National Park was imperative for the prosection of the war, careful consideration was given by the National Park Service, the Office of the Solicitor and the Office of the Secretary to the question of the method by which this action legally could be authorized. A careful study was likewise made by members of the park and regional office personnel to determine the boundaries of the several spruce areas within the

western portion of the park and the sequence in which they should be sacrificed to meet war needs if that became necessary.

The exchange of correspondence between the Secretary and Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board as the result of Mr. Brundage's letter of January 20, 1943, finally culminated in Secretary Ickes' lengthy letter of September 14, 1943, listing eight measures which might help to relieve the critical Sitka spruce situation without inroads upon Olympic National Park, and Mr. Nelson's reply of September 23, 1943, withdrawing the request of the War Production Board for spruce from Olympic National Park unless future unforeseen conditions should arise making a renewal of that request necessary.

At the hearings held in Washington, D. C., on October 11 and 12, before the House Subcommittee on Lumber Matters, J. Philip Boyd, Director of the Lumber and Lumber Products Division of the War Production Board, testified that the logging of Sitka spruce from the Olympic National Park is not at this time necessary to meet war aircraft needs, and that the Department of the Interior had been so notified. Mr. Boyd stated that a change in aircraft lumber requirements had occurred while discussions were in progress between the War Production Board and the Department of the Interior; that the decision not to construct C-76 cargo planes of wood, changes in other types of planes, and the increase in the supply of aluminum available for aircraft production had helped the situation.

With increased spruce aircraft lumber production in British Columbia, increased production from the Alaska Spruce Log Program, and greater availability of aluminum for aircraft manufacture, the situation had eased very materially by October 1943.

In the June 1944 issue of The Timberman Mr. Brundage is quoted as stating that after September or at the latest October, and perhaps earlier, Treasury Procurement through Lend-Lease will take no more spruce aircraft lumber for delivery to the United Kingdom. Thus the threat of invasion of Olympic National Park by logging appears to have been safely outridden.

The following conversation between Colonel William B. Greeley, Secretary-Manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, Seattle, Washington, and Director Newton B. Drury at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., on May 26, 1944, epitomizes National Park Service policy in this crisis and illustrates the spirit in which negotiations were conducted:

W.B.G. Good day, sir.

N.B.D. Good day, Colonel Greeley. Did the spruce situation come out to your satisfaction?

W.B.G. As a practical matter, yes.

N.B.D. We did what you asked of us--put ourselves in a position where we could move quickly if war need were shown.

W.B.G. Of course I don't like the idea that when our boys are being drafted etc., etc., it is necessary to hold park timber to the last and compel a showing that it is absolutely needed. I don't think it should be sacrosanct.

N.B.D. That's just what I do think. If it isn't sacrosanct, it shouldn't be in a national park.

W.B.G. Well, I have always thought that Olympic National Park was too large.

N.B.D. That is of course debatable. It is a separate issue that can better be studied in calmer times. At both meetings I attended on the Olympic Peninsula to consider war needs, the discussion quickly veered to the question of using park timber to sustain local industries. We were not there to discuss that. I hope to see you in the Northwest.

W.B.G. I hope so, too. Good day, sir.

We might add that the final outcome of the spruce situation was also to the satisfaction of the National Park Service.

2. Contributions to the National Lumber Supply.

While the Sitka spruce negotiations were progressing, the Service gave evidence of its willingness to cooperate loyally in the war program by making available needed timbers from various sources not entailing the mutilation of the parks. Such evidences of loyalty and good will helped the Service to withstand direct attacks on park resources.

For instance, an unexpected source of good airplane timber was provided by the blowing down of Douglas-fir trees on Finley Creek, in the Quinault River drainage within Olympic National Park, creating a high fire hazard. This area adjoined privately-owned cutover lands on which there was a considerable amount of unburned slash, which exposed the windthrown and standing timber on national park lands to greater danger. As a fire hazard reduction measure, a sale of the fallen and badly leaning trees was made on July 10,1943,

to the M. and D. Timber Company of Aberdeen, Washington, which has resulted in the removal of approximately 2,000,000 board feet of timber, predominantly Douglas-fir, which was utilized in connection with the war program.

Other ways in which the Service was able to make timber resources available and other minor threats to Service forested areas are discussed below:

Dead Chestnut for Extract Wood. Shenandoah National Park, Blue Ridge Parkway and Great Smoky Mountains National Park lie within the natural range of the chestnut (Castanea dentata), and include some heavy stands of this species. The chestnut was one of the most valuable commercial species in eastern United States until the chestnut blight (Endothia parasitica), an exotic fungous disease, first observed in this country in New York City in 1904, spread through the eastern forests, resulting in the death of the chestnut. Chestnut wood contains a high percentage of tannin and the standing dead trees retain commercial value for a long period of years for certain types of lumber, for veneer core stock in the manufacture of plywood, and for tannin extract wood.

A considerable quantity of dead chestnut was cut along the skyline drive in Shenandoah National Park by the Civilian Conservation Corps some years back as a fire hazard reduction project and public safety measure, and for improvement of the scenic and aesthetic features. At that time an attempt was made to interest a tannin extract plant in Luray, Virginia, in this material, but the financial condition of the company was such that it was not prepared to haul and utilize the material even with no charge for it. The wood was accordingly used so far as possible for lumber within the park and for firewood in the CCC camps, and was also made available to the local residents who were willing to haul it away.

Some inquiries were made before the war by manufacturers of casket wood and tannin extract as to the availability of dead chestnut within Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Examination by park officials showed that logging operations within that park would result in severe erosion and injury to park values.

During the war, especially during that period when enemy submarines were operating actively in the Caribbean waters, causing a shortage in the importation of tannin extract wood, the demand for chestnut in order to meet war requirements for tannin became very acute. Request was made by tannin extract manufacturers and also by representatives of the War Department and the War Production Board that consideration be given by the National Park Service to the release of some of the dead chestnut which was readily available along the Blue Ridge Parkway. A study was made of the most accessible dead chestnut stands and it was found that removal of

considerable dead chestnut along the Blue Ridge Parkway would be advantageous from the standpoint of fire hazard reduction, public safety, and also from the landscape standpoint, and that work of this character was planned for the future in the parkway program. Accordingly the Secretary on November 9, 1942, approved Director Drury's recommendation that a trial sale be made in the Peaks of Otter portion of the Blue Ridge Parkway to determine the effects of such cutting of dead chestnut with relation to fire hazard reduction and scenic effects, and to determine the effectiveness of the contract provisions for the protection of the parkway improvements and the live trees.

Under this authorization a contract for 2,000 units of Chestnut extract wood (160 cubic feet in each unit) was awarded on July 17, 1943. Among other conditions of the contract, provision was made to prevent damage to the parkway road surface, shoulders, and culverts and to the natural features of the parkway to the fullest reasonable extent. In June and July 1943, small sales were made of dead chestnut wood previously felled under Civilian Conservation Corps and Civilian Public Service projects in conjunction with fire hazard reduction and roadside improvement work.

The provisions of the trial sale contract having proved satisfactory in the protection of parkway values, Assistant Secretary Chapman on February 21, 1944, approved Acting Director Tolson's recommendation that further sales be authorized along the Blue Ridge Parkway where justifiable. Subsequent to this authorization two additional sales have been made, patterned after the trial sale contract. One of these, made on March 14, 1944, was for 2,000 units which had been cut and moved to loading points along the parkways as a CPS project; from there it is hauled to the shipping point by the purchaser. The other sale, made on May 1, 1944, was for 1,600 units. On this sale the felling and moving to loading points is done by the purchaser. Both of these sales are currently active, and there is still some wood to come out from the first or trial sale. As a result of these sales a total of 3,580 units of extract wood already have been made available to the tanning industry, and when these three sales are completed the total production will represent about 6,000 units of extract wood and a small quantity of veneer wood. If additional sales are made, which is likely, the above figures will be further increased.

At the same time permits have been granted for a nominal fee to other extract wood operators for hauling over the parkway motor road the wood cut on lands outside but adjacent to the parkway. This has resulted in shorter hauls over better roads, thereby saving time, tires, gasoline, and trucks for the operators engaged in this essential work.

Spruce and Hemlock in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

On March 31, 1944, William H. Kenety of the Paper Division of the War Production Board, Dr. J. B. Hoffman, Dean, School of Forestry of the North Carolina State College, and several officials of the Champion Fibre Company of Canton, North Carolina, conferred with Superintendent Eakin and Park Naturalist Stupka in Great Smoky Mountains National Park regarding the stands of spruce and hemlock within the park. This was in connection with an investigation of possible source of supply for the idle mill of the Champion Fibre Company at Canton, N. C. for the production of long fibered pulp, which they stated was a critical war necessity for products required by the Army. Because of the scarcity of labor, it was understood that any logging would be done by war prisoners under the supervision of the Army.

It was explained to Mr. Kenety by Superintendent Eakin that critical necessity of national importance rather than convenience would govern any consideration of the sacrifice of national park values; that there would have to be definite proof that there were no alternative sources of supply.

The stands of red spruce in Great Smoky Mountains National Park occur at the higher elevations on ridge tops in association with Fraser fir, and form one of the most interesting forest types of the park. The slash from the cutting of this type results in a high fire hazard for a long period of years, and even if fires were kept out it would require generations to bring these stands back to their present character, if ever. It is also questionable whether the present limited acreage of this type could be perpetuated, after cutting, in composition similar to the present forest. In addition to the park value of this type from the scenic and aesthetic standpoints, it is particularly valuable for the animal life of the Canadian zone species, which, together with the forest type itself, find their southern-most limits in this locality. The hemlock occurs at lower elevations than the spruce, but is more scattered and to log it within the park would result in much damage to park values.

Inquiry made of the Forest Products Laboratory and to pulp and paper associations and companies developed the information that there are many other mills in the United States manufacturing long fibered pulp, and also numerous other species available for use in the manufacture of long-fibered products. No request has been received from the War Production Board for the opening of the park stands to logging, and it is not anticipated that there will be any real justification for such a request.

Salvage from the New England Blowdown of 1938. The blowdown timber resulting from the hurricane of 1938 was salvaged with CCC

and WPA labor on the Beach Pond Recreational Demonstration Area in Rhode Island and the Bear Brook Recreational Demonstration Area in New Hampshire. In addition to the salvaged lumber utilized by the National Park Service, on these two areas 730,000 board feet of lumber, mostly white pine, but some oak, and 150,000 board feet in logs, were listed with the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department as surplus and made available for transfer. The bulk of this lumber was utilized by the Navy Department.

Aircraft Warning Service in National Park Service Areas.

In areas of the National Park System along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts numerous aircraft warning stations were in operation during the war. A few of these were manned and operated directly by the War Department, but the majority were civilian operated, the War Department paying the costs of operation except where voluntary cooperation was furnished by National Park Service personnel in connection with their regular duties, as, for example, fire lookout observers at AWS stations who took over the aircraft observation duties during their regular shifts.

The following areas participated in the AWS program: Along the Atlantic seaboard; Acadia National Park in Maine, and the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor. Along the Pacific coast; Mount McKinley National Park in Alaska; Olympic and Mount Rainier National Parks in Washington; Lassen Volcanic and Yosemite National Parks and Joshua Tree National Monument in California; and Hawaii National Park in Hawaii. The majority of AWS stations in National Park Service areas were located in Olympic National Park. All the civilian operated stations have now been discontinued.

C. Grazing Problem.

1. Wartime Revival of the Old Grazing Issue.

A movement to open certain of the national parks to grazing constituted a second grave wartime threat to the integrity of the National Park System. The grazing problem, however, was not new. The war merely revived or intensified an old issue between the Service and certain livestock interests.

According to established policy for the protection of national park areas, grazing should be eliminated as quickly as possible from all national parks and monuments. The human element is recognized, however, and the privilege of existing grazing is extended to the permittees during their life-time or until their retirement from business. Transfer by sale or otherwise of such grazing privileges is not admissible. The Service has founded its grazing policy on a long series of pronouncements, the outstanding of which are quoted below.

In a memorandum of May 13, 1918, to Mr. Mather, Secretary Lane said:

> "In all of the national parks except Yellowstone you may permit the grazing of cattle in isolated regions not frequented by visitors, and where no injury to the natural features of the parks may result from such use. The grazing of sheep, however, must not be permitted in any national park."

On March 11, 1925, Secretary Work informed the Director that:

> "In national parks where the grazing of cattle has been permitted in isolated regions not frequented by visitors, such grazing is to be gradually eliminated."

Secretary Ickes continued and strengthened this policy, and dealt with it in several public announcements. For instance, in an address at the dedication of the Dr. Edmund A. Babler State Memorial Park, Missouri, October 10, 1938, the Secretary formulated policy on the proposed Big Bend National Park, Texas, by saying:

> "If this national park becomes a reality, we will stop the ruinous erosion now going on, due to overgrazing by sheep and goats that are trying to live where cattle and horses starved. We will turn the mountainsides and the badlands and the grassless plains back to the antelope and the deer and the bears, the panthers and foxes that lived and thrived there before the white man brought what he calls civilization."

In an address before the American National Livestock Association at San Francisco, California, on February 16, 1939, the Secretary stated that:

> "It is a part of sound national park policy not to permit grazing by domestic livestock in areas set aside for preservation and recreation."

He added, speaking of the proposed Kings Canyon National Park, that;

> "Grazing permits already granted . . . should be renewed during the life-time of the present owners, so as to provide a slow and natural elimination."

During World War I numbers of cattle were admitted to several of the national parks in the West. The contribution to the Nation's food supply was negligible while the damage to the park areas was serious. Extensive stocking of cattle caused pollution of water

holes, streams, and campgrounds. Trampling and destruction of the plant cover resulted in accelerated erosion of stream banks, trails, road slopes, meadows, hillsides, and archeological structures and ruins. It is all too obvious that the domestic stock utilized forage that should have been reserved for use of the native wildlife. The parks that were opened to this destructive use suffered loss of aesthetic values and were definitely impaired as laboratories for scientific investigations. Furthermore, although this grazing was admitted on the basis of wartime necessity, it was not completely excluded from the parks until 10 years after the Armistice.

As was the case during World War I, growers of livestock urgently demanded grazing privileges in many of the park areas. In order to answer these demands, a study was made of all areas throughout the System and increases in grazing allotments in certain types of areas were authorized as an emergency contribution to the food production program.

In authorizing the temporary increases in grazing permits, the Secretary reaffirmed the long-established policy of eventually eliminating grazing from the parks, as follows:

> "The National Park Service will continue to hold grazing to a minimum and eventually eliminate it from the national parks. Grazing will not be extended or increased in the major scenic areas where it is now being carried on by permits inherited when the areas were established. Concessions authorizing grazing may be issued in the discretion of the Director, as a wartime emergency measure, to meet critical demands for food and fiber in certain types of areas such as historical units wherein livestock may have historical significance, and recreational areas where it does not interfere with human use."

Many units of the National Park System had "inherited" grazing from the period prior to their establishment as national areas. It had been Service policy in such instances to permit the stockmen to continue to graze their stock until their retirement from the business. Thus the individuals would not suffer undue hardship, while at the same time a means for automatically eliminating the livestock from the areas would be provided. Meanwhile, 43 areas of the National Park System, totalling 1,300,000 acres, furnished forage to a considerable number of domestic animals, amounting in 1942 to 20,000 cattle, 74,000 sheep, and more than 1,500 horses, as well as several thousand head of pack and saddle stock.

On February 22, 1943, the Secretary approved a policy formulated by Director Drury which would be of an emergency nature and would permit an increase in the grazing of cattle by about 28

percent and of sheep by about 11 percent. Such grazing would not be solicited but might be approved on application from the stock-growing industry. This policy reaffirmed the plan eventually to eliminate all grazing from the National Park System. In addition, it grouped the areas into 5 classifications for grazing administration, as follows: (1) In 13 wilderness park areas where no grazing occurred, none was to be introduced; (2) in 24 areas, no extension of the existing allotments or increased stocking was to be permitted; (3) in 4 areas, an increase in the number of animals without increasing the size of allotments was to be authorized; (4) in 16 areas, an increase in both number of animals and range was to be allowed; and (5) in 87 areas, because of the impracticality of transportation and control, no grazing was to be permitted. As a result of this new policy, about 55 war use permits covering 7 areas were issued in 1944 which increased total grazing in the National Park System by 9,340 head of stock accumulating 30,752 animal use months. This increase over ordinary use was 20.9 percent in animals and 16.8 percent in animal use months. It is interesting to note that, while a 28 percent increase had been authorized for cattle alone, requests for both cattle and sheep increases in available areas amounted to but 20.9 percent.

Despite this relaxation of normal standards, some livestock interests continued to press for additional privileges. As a result of the spring drought of 1944 that at first promised to be extremely serious, livestock growers in the interior valleys of California appealed for all possible help in carrying their animals through the summer season. Range surveys showed that the carrying capacity of all the national parks in California would not exceed 6,000 head, or less than one-half of 1 percent of the 1,400,000 beef cattle in the State. Nevertheless, full consideration was given to the request, as well as counsel from the war food administrators and others. As a result, it was decided that pure-bred breeding stock only would be admitted to the national parks in California for a period not to exceed 2 months during the summer of 1944, provided this procedure proved necessary to save the stock from starvation.

Thirty-one applications were received. They were submitted for examination to a non-governmental advisory committee whose membership was made up of representatives of the California Conservation Council, the Western Association of Outdoor Clubs, and the Sierra Club. The Office of Price Administration acted in the capacity of consultant. After a thorough survey of current forage resources, marketing opportunities, and the program of the war food agencies, the committee concluded that opening of national park lands to grazing would not be justified. The Secretary approved this recommendation and has refused all applications thus far received for grazing in the national parks in California.

Congressman Clair Engle of California on June 19, 1944, introduced a bill (H. R. 5058) "To Provide for the issuance of grazing permits for livestock in the national parks and monuments."

> "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That until the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress, and for a period of six months thereafter, all national parks and national monuments shall be open to grazing of livestock and permits shall be issued for grazing of livestock therein, any statute, policy, or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue such permits. The area in all national parks and national monuments to be subject to grazing, the conditions under which such grazing is to occur, and the length of time each year of such grazing, shall be determined jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture. It shall be the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture to represent the applicants for such grazing permits and the national interest in increased food production."

This proposed legislation was, of course, inconsistent with the basic purposes and policies established by the Congress concerning the national parks and monuments. Furthermore, there were some indications that although war necessity was used as an entering wedge, the interests sponsoring such measures hoped that grazing could be made a permanent feature of national park management. In general, the local grazing interests which had only to look over into the park to see the green pastures were the hardest with which to deal. The national associations of livestock men showed a disposition to take a more national view of the situation and showed little inclination to support local interests in making inroads upon the parks. However, the opposition to such attacks on the parks and the opposition to legislation in support of grazing on park lands came from the great conservation societies which have always been friendly to the best interest of the national parks. At the date of writing, the Service has successfully reaffirmed its historic policy toward grazing and holds that any extension of grazing in aid of the demands caused by the war should be made only after all other possibilities have been exhausted.

2. Contributions to the National Meat Supply.

However, the normal reduction of surplus animals in certain of the national parks did make some contribution to the national food supply. During the winter of 1942-43, reduction of elk in Yellowstone National Park yielded about 172,750 pounds of usable rough-dressed meat, while reduction of bison in the winter following

yielded 160,000 pounds. Reduction of the deer herd in Zion National Park by 300 deer is estimated to have provided 20,209 pounds of meat in the autumn of 1943. Recent reductions of the deer herd in Rocky Mountain National Park (winter of 1944-45) by 112 deer produced approximately 9,500 pounds of venison, and the elimination of 296 elk in the same Park during the same period added about 74,000 pounds of meat to the national food supply.

D. Chief Wartime Uses of the Scenic and Scientific National Parks and Monuments.

As has been intimated above, the national parks made their chief contribution to the war by performing their normal function as superlative recreational assets ministering to the physical and mental rehabilitation of civilians and members of the armed forces. The war, however, raised many grave questions. For instance, the entrance of the United States in World War II created a number of new and difficult concession problems, including the establishment of wartime policies affecting the use of concession facilities by the armed forces; interpretation of rulings by the Offices of Price Administration and Defense Transportation, other wartime agencies, and wage and hour regulation. Those problems involving individual concession operations include requests for amendment to concession contracts; applications for airplane franchise; curtailment or suspension of facilities; and payment of fees. For convenience of presentation, the various concession problems encountered by the Service because of the war are set forth below under appropriate headings.

1. Travel Restrictions.

It became apparent immediately after Pearl Harbor that it would be necessary to restrict automobile travel to conserve gasoline and tires. Accordingly, the Office of Defense Transportation issued General Order ODT 10 on May 20, 1942, which banned all sightseeing bus service, and, with but few exceptions, prohibited charter bus service.

Conferences were had with officials of the Office of Defense Transportation to determine the extent of the effect of this order on the bus operations in the national park areas. By telegram of May 21, 1942, Mr. Byron Harvey, Jr., Chairman of the Western Conference of Park Operators, was advised that the prohibition of ODT 10 did not apply to transportation of passengers between railheads and hotels in the parks.

On March 1, 1943, the Office of Defense Transportation issued General Order ODT 10A to be effective March 15, 1943, and revoked General Order ODT 10 as of that effective date. General Order ODT 10A made no material change in the restrictions on travel as they applied to national park areas.

Travel restrictions caused practically all national park concessioners to keep their busses idle. As a consequence, steps were taken by memorandum of December 1, 1942, to obtain data concerning each type of automotive equipment owned by all concessioners engaged in transportation in the national park areas. These data were analyzed, prepared in schedule form and submitted to the Office of Defense Transportation for its study as to the availability of the equipment for war purposes.

In order that the Service could be in a position to keep the Secretary informed as to the amount of concession automotive equipment available for war work, the amount already placed in service and the uses to which it was placed, the national park concessioners were requested by memorandum of December 23, 1943, to submit with their regular annual reports a schedule listing this information.

2. Military Use of Concession Facilities.

It became apparent soon that because of the rigors of the war it would be necessary to provide rest camps for members of the Armed Forces returning from battle. This was recognized by the Congress in enacting Public Law 528, approved April 28, 1942, which provided that funds appropriated thereunder would be available "for rehabilitation and recuperation of naval personnel returned from war service at sea or on shore beyond the continental limits of the United States."

At a conference held December 1 and 2, 1942, attended by representatives of the United States Navy and the United States Army, the National Park Service and the national park concessioners, the matter of national park concession facilities being made available as rest camps for Navy personnel was discussed to considerable extent. The basis upon which the Navy Department would consider offers of such facilities was also presented. It was stated that although the Navy Department had authority to take possession of the properties under its war powers, the policy was to take only those properties where mutual agreement was reached. The representatives of the United States Army advised that the Army had not established any definite procedure in this matter but undoubtedly it would follow a procedure similar to that of the Navy.

In accordance with policies suggested at the conference referred to above, a number of concession facilities have been turned over to various branches of the armed forces.

Some of the facilities turned over for the use of the armed forces and war workers are listed below:

Facility	War Agency	Use
Yosemite National Park: Ahwahnee Hotel	Navy	Convalescent hospital
Bandelier National Monument: Frijoles Canyon Lodge	Army and Robert McKee	Housing purposes
Acadia National Park: Summit Tavern	Army	Defense purposes
Boulder Dam National Recreational Area: Haulapai Lodge	Basic Magnesium, Inc.	Housing of executives
Mount McKinley National Park: McKinley Hotel	Army	Recreational purposes
Mammoth Cave National Park: Frozen Niagara Hotel	Army	Training purposes
Mount Rainier National Park: Paradise Inn and National Ski Lodge	Army and U.S. Engineers	Ski troop training, snow camouflage and testing motorized snow equipment
Olympic National Park:		
Ruby Beach Resort	Coast Guard	Defense purposes
Becker's Ocean Resort	" "	" "
Rialto Beach	" "	" "
Lake Ozette Resort	" "	" "
Washburn Resort	Army	" "
Mora Park	Concrete Materials Co. and Austin Co.	Housing of employees engaged in war work
National Capital Parks: East Potomac Golf Course	Army	Defense purposes

3. Concession Facilities Discontinued Because of War Activities

In addition to those concession facilities that were closed voluntarily because of travel restrictions, certain other concession facilities were required to be closed because of local war conditions. Some of the concession facilities closed for the latter reasons are listed below:

Hawaii National Park:
Volcano Photo Studio was closed because the owner was found to be an enemy alien.

Cabrillo National Monument:
The tea room was closed as the entire area was taken over by the Army for defense purposes.

Statue of Liberty National Monument:
The binoculars used in peacetime for viewing New York harbor and skyline were ordered removed by the Coast Guard.

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site:
The presentation of the pageant "The Lost Colony" was discontinued by the Army in connection with blackout precautions on the Eastern Coast.

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine:
Boat transportation between historic points of interest were discontinued by the Coast Guard.

4. Rates.

The approval of rates for services to the public in national park areas prior to 1941 was given by the Secretary. By memorandum of November 6, 1940, the Secretary approved of the Director of the National Park Service approving rates for services to the public furnished under miscellaneous service permits. This authority was extended by memorandum of May 5, 1942, to authorize the Service to approve "all schedules of rates covering accommodations and services furnished by the permittees and contractors in areas under the supervision of the National Park Service."

A policy was established by memorandum of February 21, 1940, whereby the concessioners were not required to submit individual rates for grocery and food supply items, souvenirs, etc. Thereafter it would be the policy to have these rates approved in principal, i.e., that the sales price could not exceed a certain write-up over cost or that prices would be comparable to prevailing prices at some nearby shopping center.

Following regular procedure, schedules of rates were approved for the 1942 season. However, before operations could begin, it was apparent that because of travel restrictions and other conditions brought about by the war, it would be necessary to have a very flexible policy for curtailing and extending facilities and regulating rates. Accordingly, the superintendents and custodians of national park areas were authorized by memorandum of April 16, 1942, to "discontinue, curtail, or extend the various authorized accommodations and services of park operators" and "to revise upward or downward all park operators' rates, except those approved for housing and bus transportation, when in their judgment it is deemed necessary."

A record of the services and facilities of national park concessioners that were furnished as well as those that were curtailed or discontinued was prepared on October 15, 1942, and is on file in the Director's Office.

The experiences obtained during the 1942 season indicated that to require the submission of the customary rate schedules for 1943 would be impracticable. Accordingly, by memorandum of December 14, 1942, this requirement was waived until further notice and in lieu thereof the superintendents were requested to submit monthly a complete list of the facilities and services being furnished. By memorandum of June 9, 1943, the superintendents were relieved of submitting monthly lists of facilities and services being furnished except when changes were made in the service or rates.

Further studies were made during the 1942-43 winter concerning the furnishing of facilities and services for the public in national park areas.

In order that the Director's Office could be kept currently advised as to the facilities being furnished throughout the national park areas, statements were prepared from time to time listing such facilities.

The authority granted to the superintendents and custodians by the memorandum of April 16, 1942, and the waiver of the submission of rate schedules authorized in the memorandum of December 14, 1942, both of which are referred to above, was rescinded by memorandum of February 24, 1944. By this memorandum the customary procedure of submitting to the Director's Office for approval all rates to be charged as well as facilities to be furnished was reestablished.

The establishment of price ceilings by the Office of Price Administration required the constant attention of the Service to rulings and orders issued by that Office. Some of the difficulties experienced are set forth in a memorandum of May 25, 1942, for the Superintendent, Yosemite National Park, concerning the interpretation of regulations in connection with price ceilings. Procedural Regulation 11 was issued on November 12, 1942, by the Office of Price Administration outlining the procedure under which "a general increase in the rates or charges of any common carrier or other public utility" may become effective.

General Order 50 issued April 12, 1943, by the Office of Price Administration was transmitted to the Regional Directors by memorandum of June 12, 1943, This order required that on or before May 1, 1943, "every proprietor of a restaurant, hotel, cafe, dining car, bar, delicatessen, soda fountain, catering business, or other eating or drinking place, shall file with the War Price and Rationing Board for the area in which each of his places is located a true copy of

each menu, bill of fare, or other price list of food items, including beverages, and meals (called 'menu') in the use at that place during the seven-day period beginning Sunday, April 4, 1943, and ending April 10, 1943."

While this order did not place a ceiling on meal prices, it did set up a procedure under which ceilings were later established. Ceilings for meal prices have been established in various regions of the United States by orders issued from time to time by the Office of Price Administration. The national park areas located in these regions have been subjected to these price ceilings. Similarly price ceilings were established for housing and rooms in various regions from time to time. On April 23, 1943, the regulations governing price ceilings on housing and room rates in resort areas were amended as outlined in a memorandum of June 13, 1943.

5. Concession Contracts.

Concession operations in national park areas are carried on under the authority of miscellaneous service permits issued by the superintendent and approved by the Director, and concession contracts granted by the Secretary. Concession operations that involve little or no investment, minor services to the public, or those that are experimental in nature are usually covered by miscellaneous service permits of from 1 to 5 years in duration, while those of substantial proportions are covered by concession contracts of from 5 to 20 years. Therefore, each year finds a certain number of permits and contracts expiring. Miscellaneous service permits are usually extended by other permits of like tenor. However, it is the usual practice with contracts that an attempt be made sufficiently in advance of the expiration date to negotiate a new contract in line with the policies existing at that time. The advent of the war has made this procedure impracticable because of the unfavorable conditions under which contracts would be granted. Accordingly, during the period of war, contracts that have expired during this period, with few exceptions, have been extended by letter and accepted by the concessioner, from year to year.

Because of conditions brought about by the war, several concessioners made application to have their concession contracts amended to include a paragraph substantially as follows:

> Provided, that in the event of changed conditions due to the war emergency, the concessioner may, upon written application made in advance and the approval thereof by the Secretary, be relieved from any or all of the obligations thereunder for such stated periods as the Secretary may deem warranted in the circumstances and application of the provision or provisions of this contract shall be suspended during such period or periods.

The application of the Glacier Park Hotel Company (now Glacier Park Company) was submitted to the Secretary with a letter to the Company authorizing such an amendment for approval. The Solicitor for the Department, by memorandum of March 8, 1943, with the approval of the Under Secretary, reported adversely on the inclusion of such an amendment to the contract with this concessioner, stating that, "In my opinion, therefore, the insertion of the proposed provision in the Glacier Park Hotel Company's contract by amendment would be unauthorized and ineffective." The concessioner was advised accordingly.

In connection with his opinion in the Glacier Park Hotel Company case, the Solicitor informed the Service that each such case should be presented on its own merits. Accordingly separate presentations were made by Doctor George A. Windsor, Yellowstone National Park, and Park Saddle Horse Company, Glacier National Park, for relief from the payment of franchise fees required under their respective contracts. These matters were referred to the Comptroller General of the United States. In his letter B-40226, of April 11, 1944, on the petition of Doctor George A. Windsor, the Comptroller General advised that "it must be held that administrative remission or reduction in the amount of the annual franchise fee payable by Dr. Windsor would be unauthorized in the absence of some compensating benefit to the Government."

In the case of the Park Saddle Horse Company, the Comptroller General advised in his letter B-10494, of April 27, 1944 that, "if it be administratively determined that the public interest does not require a continuation of the contract, at least for the present, this Office would not be required to object to the execution of a supplemental agreement with the contractor to terminate or temporarily suspend the entire contract effective January 1, 1943."

It was apparent, however, that the inclusion of a paragraph such as referred to above in certain concession contracts was necessary and it was included in some of the contracts that were negotiated during the war period, such as those for the Colonial Park Company, Colonial National Historical Park; Mrs. Evelyn Hill, Statue of Liberty National Monument, and S. G. Leoffler Company, National Capital Parks. In other cases, such as Mr. C. C. Gideon, Wind Cave National Park, the concessioner was relieved of furnishing any service under his contract.

6. Air Transportation.

A tremendous stride in the advancement of aviation has been made because of the exigencies of the war. Although these advancements have not been made available for civilian use there is considerable anticipation by the public of the possibilities of new and extended uses of aviation after the war. Many inquiries have

been received with regard to the possibility of the use of the helicopter in and over the national park areas as a sight-seeing service for a particular area as well as in connection with general air transportation over a prescribed route.

A number of applications, some from members of our Armed Forces, have been filed with the Service for franchises authorizing the use of the helicopter and other aircraft in and over national park areas. The Service has also been advised by the Civil Aeronautics Authority that applications for certificates of necessity authorizing such services in and over national park areas have been filed with that office. As a result of these applications and in view of the tremendous advance in aviation during the past few years, the propriety of the use of helicopters and other aircraft in and over national park areas has been a matter of considerable discussion and concern to the Service. The Service has advised all applicants for an aircraft franchise that no decision will be made at present in establishing a policy to be followed after the war as to whether the use of helicopters or other aircraft will be allowed in and over national park areas generally.

In anticipation of possible conflict with the authorizations contained in existing contracts in the event later developments prove it to be advisable to authorize such facilities, studies were made of various concessions contracts to ascertain the extent to which the right to furnish air transportation has been incorporated in them. A summarization has been made on this subject in a memorandum for the Director of January 26, 1944, a copy of which is on file in the Director's Office.

7. Concession Employee Relations.

Concession employees in the national park areas are for the most part employed for a three to five month travel season. This personnel has in the past consisted in a large part of college students. The national emergency ended this source of labor supply for national park concessioners and presented a severe employee problem. It became apparent that if concession facilities were to remain open for the public it would be necessary to allow the minors between 14 and 16 years of age to work for limited periods of time, in limited occupations and under special conditions during the war period. Accordingly, the Departmental Regulations Governing Hours of Labor and Wages of Employees of National Park Concessioners were amended with the approval of the Secretary on April 24, 1943, to allow employment of minors.

An employee problem which arose immediately after the war began in Europe was what Service policy should be in connection with the employment of aliens by concessioners. In a memorandum for all field offices and park operators, dated March 31, 1941, and approved

by the Under Secretary April 9, a copy of which is attached, the policy of the Service was stated that "during the National defense program period, only citizens of the United States of America and persons who have made application, or have applications pending, for citizenship shall be eligible for employment in any national park area." There have been specific approvals given to exceptions to this restriction, but as a general rule it is still in application in national park areas.

The employee policy of government contractors, under which classification the park concessioners fall, was further amended by the issuance of Executive Order 9346, on May 27, 1943. This order requires contracting agencies of the Government to include in all contracts thereafter negotiated or renegotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin. A clause including this provision has been added to all new concession contracts and permits, and in all extensions of existing contracts.

III. The Role of the National Historical Areas and National Memorials. (The Historical Activities of the National Park Service).

A. Normal Function of These Areas.

The Custodian of a well-rounded system of National Historical Parks, National Historic Sites, and National Monuments commemorative of the stirring events that have led both to the development of American democratic government and the building of the Nation, the National Park Service has always considered that its duty is to preserve these shrines for the "benefit and inspiration of the American people." The quantity and quality of the inspiration derived annually by the approximately 8,000,000 visitors who were accustomed to go to Jamestown, cradle of American democracy, Yorktown, cradle of American liberty, George Washington's Birthplace, and the battlefields, such as Gettysburg and Saratoga, has been self-evidently a vital factor in American life. At these historic sites America's heroes gave to us by their example, or with their lives, the traditions that have become a part of us and which make us distinctive as a Nation.

B. Wartime Stimulation of Interest in Historical Areas, Shrines, and Memorials.

Coincident with the development of the present war crisis there was a widespread public demand for a more intensive use of the historical areas of the National Park Service. The historical areas took on a new meaning for the American people. The individual citizens faced by a troubled world turned in the moment of national danger to the national historical parks and shrines for a renewal of their faith in their country's traditions and their country's destiny, for encouragement,

and patriotic inspiration. Many people seemed desirous of reconsecrating themselves to the ideals for which this country stands by direct emotional experience on soil made sacred by the heroism and unselfish patriotism of our forefathers. This public demand was reflected in questions and advice given to historians and public contact men in the historical parks and in an increased visitation to the historical areas themselves. It is significant that in the travel year 1940-1941, visitation to the Statue of Liberty National Monument increased 61% as compared with the same travel period for 1939-1940. The Superintendent of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park reported a 90% increase in visitation. Superintendents of other historical areas most concerned with the story of the development of American liberty and democracy reported a similar increase of public interest in their areas.

C. Intensification of the National Park Service Interpretive Program to Meet the Wartime Demand.

It was felt that the best means of responding to the new public demand could be found in an intensification of the National Park Service interpretive program which had always aimed at a graphic, inspirational portrayal of the fundamentals of the American tradition. Intensification of the program was a matter of placing greater emphasis on those aspects of the historical story dealing with liberty, democracy and love of country, and of offering greater service. It was also partly a matter of increased interpretive devices, increased park literature of a more truly inspirational type, new methods of coping with large-scale visitation, and special exercises in cooperation with patriotic groups. Attention was also concentrated upon the fundamental educational values for American democracy to be found in special celebrations which from time to time are arranged for every park. Special museum exhibits were in some instances developed, new historical tour roads had to be marked, the furnishings of historic buildings were rearranged, and the historical personnel generally was called upon to devote a greater portion of their time to educational work.

This program was well under way when the National Park Service Advisory Board at its meeting in Washington, D. C., on October 28-30, 1940, resolved that:

> The Advisory Board believes the National Park Service's interpretation program in national park areas, particularly the historical parks and monuments and the great national scenic areas, is one of the most valuable contributions by any Federal agency in promoting patriotism, in sustaining morale, and understanding of the fundamental principles of American democracy, and in inspiring love for our country. The Advisory Board would therefore suggest that the National Park Service's interpretation program should be expanded by every means including publications, radio, motion pictures, guide

service, park museums, etc., during this period of national exigency. It further recommends the National Park Service should immediately undertake the encouragement of national pride in our new armed forces as well as our citizenry which is so essential for the defense and preservation of our country. With the present organization in the National Park Service we feel that this branch of the Government is the most qualified to undertake in cooperation with the Army and Navy and private historical agencies this essential element in our defense organization.

With a view to effectuating the plan outlined above, thorough re-examination of the interpretive program of each of the major historical and archeological areas under Service Administration was scheduled and largely carried out during the fiscal year 1940-41, and detailed plans and recommendations for further improvements were formulated and put into execution during the war period. At the same time, a concerted effort was made to include interpretive statements, historical narratives and historical sheets in the master plans of the major historical and archeological areas in order that all members of the park staff and all those engaged in park planning might better understand the objectives of the historical program.

The literature program was greatly improved in quality and vastly increased in quantity until the paper shortage necessitated curtailments. All the historical booklets and leaflets issued after 1940 carried more and much better interpretive material than heretofore. No less than 3,000,000 pieces of literature, more than three times the quantity issued in 1939-40 were printed for distribution in 1940-41. This included the writing, reviewing, and publication of 67 two-fold leaflets, 12 sixteen-page booklets, 4 popular studies, and 1 historical source book never issued before.

Not only was the number of interpretive devices increased, especially at Colonial National Historical Park, where the whole trailside and museum programs were revised, and at the Virginia Battlefield Parks, where emphasis was laid on orientation maps and markers, but experiments were carried on with new interpretive devices designed to facilitate self-guided tours of the parks by large groups of people. Among the new interpretive devices was the journalistic-type battle line position map with broad arrows similar to the well-known blitzkrieg type maps which made the European war so readily understandable. Another innovation was the introduction of the key label idea in museum and trailside exhibits at Morristown National Historical Park and at Colonial National Historical Park. This greatly added to the effectiveness of museum and trailside interpretation.

D. Wartime Contributions of the Historical Areas and of the National Park Service Historical Staff.

The special exercises and celebrations which were held in national parks are too numerous to be listed here. Notable assemblies were held at Vicksburg National Military Park under the auspices of the descendants of the participants in the Siege of Vicksburg and at Morristown National Historical Park by a large body of troops of the Boy Scouts of America. As instances of cooperation with patriotic societies and groups seeking to revitalize their patriotism on historic ground, we might cite the meeting of the New York State Assembly of the Sons of the American Revolution at the Federal Hall National Historic Site in New York, the Daughters of the American Revolution celebration at Yorktown, and the American Legion celebration at Gettysburg.

Symbolic of the fact that the National Historical Parks and Monuments instill pride in our national greatness, evoke confidence in our armed might, and by reference to the sacrifices and heroic achievements of our forebears inspire patriotism and the will to victory, was an international short-wave broadcast on March 1, 1942, to Douglas MacArthur and his men on Bataan Peninsula from Fort McHenry National Historical Park and Historic Shrine, where a similar memorable defense against attack on the night and early morning of September 13-14, 1814, inspired the "Star Spangled Banner." The National Park Service participated in the series of celebrations of the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights, the climax of which was the nation-wide broadcast from Federal Hall Memorial National Historic Site, the actual site where the Bill of Rights was enacted in 1791. Thanks to the proximity of the historical parks and historic sites of the East to Army and Navy centers, hundreds of thousands of soldiers and sailors found recreation and patriotic stimulation in the historical areas and parks of the National Park Service. Even relatively isolated Mammoth Cave National Park ministered to the recreational needs of a large number of soldiers including British veterans. Historian personnel in the parks, not only delivered carefully prepared interpretive and inspirational lectures to visiting soldiers (for instance at Colonial National Historical Park, lectures were given to whole battalions at a time) but their services were also in demand to guide and orient scattered groups of soldiers from training centers.

In order to render the best possible service to visiting soldiers and sailors much was done to perfect and intensify the basic contribution of the historical and military parks to National morale. The oral and written interpretation of each historical area became the subject of careful examination and in many cases of revision in the interest of making the park story a direct contribution to the United Nations' program. Special theme studies were undertaken and are still in progress to redefine and fortify the National Park Service interpretation of the great movements and crises of American history necessarily dealt with in visitor contacts in the parks. The results of these studies

and other stimulating data have been imparted to the field staff and also to interested historical societies engaged in fostering wartime morale, such as the American Association for State and Local History.

Every effort within budgetary means was made to make interpretation more effective and to reach a wider audience. At the Washington Monument, Lincoln Museum, Statue of Liberty, Shiloh, Interior Department museum, and Manassas National Battlefield Park, new interpretive exhibits and devices were installed. Though the Parks had no funds for radio broadcasts, private sponsors were quick to utilize the setting and story that many of the historical Parks afforded and the National Park Service staff cooperated with these sponsors. The salute broadcast to Douglas MacArthur from Fort McHenry was followed by other addressed to civilians at home. For instance, on Sunday, April 12, "The Family Hour," featuring Deems Taylor and Gladys Swarthout presented Francis Scott Key and the writings of the "Star Spangled Banner." The "Voices of Shiloh" was broadcast on May 14, 1942 by the Crosley Company over WLW, and on March 29 the Columbia Broadcasting System broadcast a part of the "We Live Forever" program from the Statue of Liberty, describing the feelings of a German-born American soldier as he saw the Statue of Liberty for the first time, five years ago. The Statue of Liberty staff also cooperated with Alfred Hitchcock of Frank Lloyd Productions in filming "Saboteur," which effectively makes use of several of the interpretive devices of the National Monument, including its printed leaflet which carries an interpretation of the Statue by President Roosevelt. At Gettysburg National Military Park campfire lectures were arranged for the presentation of subjects calculated to increase local knowledge of our country's greatness and past.

One of the purposes of the establishment of national military parks, especially those relating to the Civil War, was to provide a laboratory for the study of military science. In the early stages of the development of these areas, the greatest care was taken by the commissions consisting of Confederate and Union participants of the respective battles to mark carefully the movement of troops and to report accurately, without praise or censure, the events that took place on the battlefield. After their establishment, these battlefield parks were used extensively by military men from Great Britain, France, Russia, and Germany, as well as officers from the United States Army. Since Pearl Harbor, these battlefields have been increasingly used as the tempo of military training has been accelerated.

Part of the regular officers' training course at Quantico is the field study of the first and second battles of Bull Run. The classes are conducted over the field by the Superintendent, Major Joseph H. Hanson, who is an authority on the history of these battles and at the same time is an officer who recognizes the particular phases of military tactics that the budding officers are interested in.

From Camp Shelby, in Mississippi, troops have been going to Vicksburg National Military Park to observe how siege operations were conducted in 1863.

At the A. P. Hill Reservation near Fredericksburg, Virginia, as a part of the regular training course, troops have been tracing out the route of march of Stonewall Jackson on the battlefield of Chancellorsville. There they have the opportunity to see how a skilful Confederate officer, with less than half the troops of his opponent, was able through a rapid and skilful flanking movement to bring confusion, disorder, retreat, and defeat to his adversary.

At Camp Lee, which is adjacent to Petersburg National Military Park, the Army has a large officers' training school for the Quartermaster Corps. Participation in the instruction program by National Park Service personnel from Petersburg National Military Park, who are thoroughly familiar with the Quartermaster Corps' operations of the Civil War, has been welcomed by the Army officers. The problem of supply in the wilderness areas of Africa and in the South Pacific islands is in many ways like that encountered during the Civil War period. The construction of wharves, building of railways, bridges, and roads are still integral parts of the program in bringing supplies up to the front. The Quartermaster school sends all of its classes to the park for one or more lectures during the 13 weeks' training period. The school has enlarged two maps for National Park Service use in lecturing to troops. An historical exhibit prepared by the park staff has been in constant use and is moved each month to the headquarters of a new replacement training center.

The air-crew training detachment at Gettysburg College evinced such keen interest in Gettysburg National Military Park that they reprinted at their own expense, and for their own use, the Gettysburg two-fold historical leaflet and map.

Large groups of soldiers were conducted regularly by the park rangers and historians over the Yorktown battlefield at Colonial National Historical Park. The Newport News, Virginia, Daily Press testified on July 10, 1942, that these army men and boys "stand in reverence at the scene of another war and are awakened to a new realization of the meaning of that battle and the present world conflict in which they are now participating. The very atmosphere of the historic scene where their predecessors fought and gave their lives awakens too, a new conception of the traditional time-honored principles of freedom, threatened today by the Axis powers, which were guaranteed by the victory at Yorktown ..."

At the Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Matanzas National Monuments, St. Augustine, Florida, a special exhibit on historic means of attacking and defending the fort was prepared for the benefit of the Coast Artillery school adjacent to the fort.

The Statue of Liberty National Monument has repeatedly been the scene of patriotic rallies and services, the proceedings of which have been broadcast throughout the world.

Other historical areas have played a less striking but equally important role in the war program, in proportion to their accessibility to military camps and to large centers of population. The meaty contents of the Visitors' Register at Morristown National Historical Park containing such statements as "We realize Freedom is bought with a price" and "What my son is fighting for" indicate that the historical areas everywhere are fulfilling their intended national purpose in inspiring in the people a pride of country, a love of American institutions, and confidence in our military prowess. American patriotism gains force on the plains of Saratoga, at the scene of Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, in the quiet beauty of Washington's birthplace, under the columns of the Lee Mansion at Arlington, and in the stately rooms of Independence Hall, recently designated a national historic site.

Especial interest attaches itself at this time to the historical program of the National Park Service in view of the startling disclosure that the American school system has failed to give the American people an adequate knowledge of our American history. It has been aptly noted on the floors of Congress in this connection that "History is to the people what memory is to the individual. It calls to the aid of present judgment the accumulation of past experience. There is little reason to believe that a people with no knowledge of its own history will have much capacity to direct its own destiny." The dissemination of accurate information to visitors in the historical areas has therefore been a vital contribution to the operation of American democracy. Professors from the faculties of 18 California colleges have gone on record as saying "The present national emergency has brought an increasing conviction that a knowledge of American history is essential for a full appreciation of our national heritage. The successful operation of a democracy, in war as well as in peace, is dependent upon a citizenry familiar with the lessons to be learned from the past." Conscious of its responsibilities as guardian and interpreter of those nationally important historical areas and structures which may be thought of as the outdoor or laboratory course in American history, the National Park Service has striven, despite a constantly dwindling park staff, to maintain the highest possible standards of accuracy and scholarship in presenting the mute but nationally important object lessons of American history in its care. Every reasonable effort is made to insure that the visitor not only sees the physical remains of our Country's great, stimulating past but understands its meaning to the Nation and to him as a citizen in a freedom loving democracy. Thus the history that is learned from the textbook or in the classroom is translated in the mind of the park visitor into a vivid reality provoking a deep and unforgettable emotional experience.

E. Effects of the War on the Historical Research Program.

As the world crisis approached the Pearl Harbor climax, the historical research program of the National Park Service was adapted swiftly to the new needs of the Service. With a view to contributing

as fully as possible to the United Nations' program, research was directed either to the completion of projects already started or to the perfection of an effective interpretive program, such as the revision of the Park interpretive statements, restudy of the interpretive guide tour plan of the parks and improvement of the trailside and self-guiding markers and exhibits. Among the noteworthy research projects was the completion of the documented report of the McLean House at Appomattox where Lee and Grant arranged for the cessation of hostilities on April 9, 1865. Of equal interest was a study completed at Colonial National Historical Park dealing with the first meeting of the first legislative assembly in America at Jamestown, Virginia, 1619, and the first State House of this historic legislature so closely identified with the American struggle for liberty and democratic government. Also completed at Colonial National Historical Park was an intensive study of the physical history of Yorktown, where American independence was achieved. Cooperative historical and archeological research at the Jamestown National Historic Site jointly administered by the National Park Service and the American Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities brought to light factual data on property lines, roads, and early brick and tile manufacture basic to an understanding and interpretation of this area aptly called the "Cradle of the American Republic." At Saratoga National Historical Park research in American and Canadian archives and libraries resulted in the collection of a magnificent body of research materials and bibliographical data bearing on the significant campaign and battle of Saratoga, vital turning point of the American Revolution. The Natchez Trace Parkway staff and the staff of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial completed studies helpful in interpreting the development of the Old Southwest and the westward spread of American democracy.

In furthering the United Nations program, the National Park Service worked with the Cultural Relations Division of the State Department and the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress on the exchange of information concerning legislation, classification, protection, and treatment of historic sites. Representatives from the Brazilian Government visited Washington and a number of areas under the jurisdiction of the Park Service to see how they are operated; a representative of Peru was interested in stabilization methods, a representative from Colombia was interested in the legislation and methods of development used by the Park Service. Undoubtedly much useful work in responding to similar requests for aid could have been accomplished but for the dwindling resources and dwindling technical staff of the National Park Service, which have virtually put an end to the National Park Service historical research program. Among the lost opportunities of the National Park Service have been requests for articles explaining National Park Service policy and practice to be published in technical journals. These requests could not be granted in many cases because of the pressure of routine work on the already overworked staff of the Service.

F, Effect of the War on the Historic Sites Survey Program.

In accordance with a request of the President made on March 28, 1942, the National Park Service has deferred, for the duration of the war, all investigational work and other activity relating to the historic sites survey and the establishment of new areas. Only in exceptional cases, usually requiring no further study or investigation, will such projects be considered. This policy has been adopted in order that the greatly reduced staff of the National Park Service may concentrate upon the protection and interpretation of sites already established and contribute as fully as possible to the war program. However, both the President and the Congress have been keenly aware of the wartime importance of an historic sites program. Though conceding that most work looking toward the designation of new sites should be deferred for the duration, they recognize that there are exceptional cases which must be attended to immediately. Presidential recognition of this fact is found in the postscript to the President's letter of March 28, which reads: "In exceptional cases, please speak to me." Since that date two sites have been given attention at the direct request of the White House: Castle Clinton in New York and the Nathan Hale birthplace in Connecticut. Moreover, the President authorized the establishment during the war period of the Independence Hall National Historic Site, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the St. Paul's Church, Eastchester National Historic Site at Mount Vernon, New York, because of the association of these areas with ideals of freedom for which we are fighting today. Congress, on the other hand, has seen fit to direct the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument in Southwestern Missouri and to authorize the establishment of the Harper's Ferry National Monument.

Events have shown that neither Congress nor the people will accept the exigencies of war as a satisfactory excuse for the failure of the National Government to safeguard adquately the more precious historic sites and structures of the Nation. A certain amount of historic site work must continue to be carried on until we are reduced to the last extremity of National defense.

G. Effects of the Defense Program and the War on the Archeologic Sites Program of the National Park Service.

The liquidation of most of the archeological program under the Works Progress Administration, accelerated by the incidence of the war, resulted in many problems in tapering off archeological projects and in preserving and making available the results of several years of highly significant scientific investigations. The National Park Service and the Smithsonian Institution have continued together to assist in advisory technical capacities in connection with the consummation of this work.

Cooperation with scientific institutions and other nonfederal agencies also resulted in progress in giving more adequate protection and preservation to historic and archeologic sites. Arrangements for the

Central Mississippi Valley Survey in archeology continued in effect with the Universities of Michigan, Louisiana State, and Harvard. A report was commenced at Peabody Museum, Harvard University, on the results of more than two years of field survey and study of collected materials. The University of North Carolina entered into a collaborative agreement with the National Park Service regarding archeological and ethno-historical studies on areas under Service Administration, notably Fort Raleigh National Historic Site and Great Smoky Mountains National Park. However, the war brought these projects to a standstill. Also contemplated but rendered inoperative for the duration of the war was a program of cooperation between University of North Carolina archeologists and National Park Service technicians in advising and supervising studies on Cherokee history and archeology in western North Carolina, centering around sites in the Cherokee Indian Reservation. The University of Tennessee and the National Park Service in the closing days of the CCC program collaborated through CCC in the protection and development of the newly established State archeological park at Memphis and the University assisted in ethnohistorical studies connected with the Cherokee Indian. Large archeological collections and recorded data from extensive archeological surveys and explorations along the Georgia coast (sponsored by local societies and organizations at Brunswick and Savannah, Georgia) in the closing days of the W.P.A. program, were permanently stored and protected at Ocmulgee National Monument, with proper arrangements for their further study and educational exhibit. Similarly, collections of the University of Georgia from archeological surveys in the northern part of the State were placed under the custodianship of Ocmulgee National Monument, as a result of cooperative agreements arrived at with the University for their protection, study, and eventual publication. Finally, the City of Pittsburgh in planning a post-war project for the preservation of the site of Forts Pitt and Duquesne on the point of land formed by the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers in modern Pittsburgh, received technical cooperation of the National Park Service in undertaking archeological and historical investigations of the site and in planning the future protection of the area.

With the outbreak of the war active archeological excavation, as well as part of the archeological research and interpretive program, has been curtailed or discontinued at many National Park Service Archeological areas. Several important developments and discoveries, however, might be noted, such as, the excavation and stabilization as permanent educational exhibits of fine examples of Basket-Maker pit-houses at Mesa Verde National Park; the discovery and preservation in situ of a seventeenth century tile kiln at Jamestown, Colonial National Historical Park, and other historical and archeological identifications of great significance in connection with collaborative work carried out with the Association for the preservation of Virginia Antiquities; the archeological identification of many sections of the American and British lines at Saratoga National Historical Park; the completion of historical and archeological investigations permitting an authentic restoration of the McLean Surrender House at Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Monument, Virginia; and the clearer definition of the log stockade and entrance features of the proto-historic

Creek Indian town, Lamar Village unit of Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, Georgia.

Curtailed activities in archeological explorations have permitted more attention to the protection of sites, structures, and artifacts uncovered during previous investigations, and in the reviewing of the interpretive programs to accommodate these to the present day needs of the park visitors.

H. Contributions to the Protection of Cultural Materials from the Hazards of War.

Dr. Waldo Leland, vice chairman of the Science Committee of the National Resources Planning Board called a meeting of representatives from libraries, archives and the National Park Service, February 9, 1941, to consider steps to be taken in this country to protect cultural materials against the hazards of war. The National Resources Planning Board made available $1,000 to $1,500 for the expenses of the committee and steps were taken to make the organization effective. Meetings were held frequently to consider protective measures against possible bombing.

Mr. Ronald F. Lee, Supervisor of Historic Sites took an active part in the program and helped prepare a preliminary handbook on The Protection of Cultural Resources Against the Hazards of War. (Copy attached). Field studies were made at Morristown National Historical Park, Salem Maritime National Historical Site, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Lincoln Museum and Lee Mansion to determine what objects should be evacuated and where, the equipment for protective purposes and the protective treatment to be given historic structures. As the likelihood of bombing diminished in this country, activities decreased.

In addition, National Park Service Collaborator Dr. Hans Huth prepared a mimeographed handbook on the protective measures that might be taken to safeguard historic objects and monuments in wartime. In this work, which received circulation both within and without the Service he explained the most practical safety measures adopted by European countries insofar as these could be learned from published sources available in this country.

I. Saving the Historic Trophy Ordnance, Memorials, and Statuary of Historic and Artistic Excellence in the Parks at the Time of the Scrap Metal Drive.

During the fall of 1942, considerable pressure was exerted upon the National Park Service to force it to sacrifice its fine collections of historic trophy ordnance and its historic and artistic statuary and memorials as a contribution to the scrap metal drive. A proposed Bill, H. R. 7608, was even introduced in the Congress which would have made this sacrifice mandatory. The National Park Service view was that such action would deprive the American people forever of a significant part of the very American heritage for which they were fighting. The Service

was anxious to cooperate in every way in the scrap drive but believed nothing of artistic or historical value should be scrapped except as a last resort.

In countering the ill-advised movement to scrap the historic trophy ordnance and non-ferrous metallic memorials and statuary in the national parks and national military parks, Director Newton B. Drury of the National Park Service wrote the War Production Board on November 17, 1942, as follows:

> "While a considerable quantity of non-ferrous scrap can be, and is being, salvaged in the historical areas of the National Park Service, we have not unnaturally taken the view that rare and irreplaceable historic cannons as well as memorials of historic character and artistic excellence ought not to be scrapped until the national stock pile of useless and non-historic and non-artistic metal objects has been utterly exhausted. For instance, the brass and bronze trimmings of a Government building can be replaced at virtually the original cost after the war; but a bronze cannon captured at Yorktown or Saratoga and the original of a statue of artistic or inspirational excellence can never be duplicated at any price. In many cases, statues and memorials sympolize and express far better than printed words or patriotic speeches the very ideals for which we are fighting. It is for this reason that patriotic posters and patriotic literature bear representations of the Statue of Liberty, while war savings stamps and war bond advertisements carry pictures of French's Statue of the Minute Man, symbol of American alertness and victory. As for the trophy ordnance, a Nation without such reminders of its past victories and heroism would have little enduring pride.
>
> "... Most of the statuary, tablets, and memorials in the parks have been placed there by the States, veterans' organizations, and patriotic societies. These memorials, often paid for by public subscription, have been confided to the Federal Government under circumstances that constitute a trust and the Federal Government cannot scrap them without defaulting as trustee in a matter involving the deepest feelings of the Nation ..."

And again on February 10, 1943, the War Production Board was advised as follows:

> "... As guardians of an important portion of our national heritage in historic and artistic objects, it is our duty to be sure that no part of that heritage is sacrificed until the need to do so is fully justified. Each war memorial in the parks represents the last possible debt-payment of the Nation to some soldier or group of soldiers in our national past. It would be little comfort to the soldiers of the present day if such evidence of the Nation's gratitude should come to be lightly regarded."

The National Park Service contributed over eight and a half million pounds of scrap to the scrap drive, but, as the National Park Service had foreseen, the need for metal never became sufficiently acute to require the sacrifice of trophy ordnance or statues and markers of artistic and historical value.

At the same time, and at the request of the War Production Board, a survey was made of the amount of non-ferrous metal contained in the statues, historical cannon, and other mementoes in areas administered by the National Park Service. This was done to assist the War Production Board in calculating the potential war resources of the Nation. It was learned that there was a total of about 984.8 tons of non-ferrous objects of all sorts in the national parks. The National Park Service took care to point out these historic objects and memorials are part of our national heritage which should be preserved inviolate until all other sources of scrap metal have been exhausted. The Salvage Division of the War Production Board acceded to this view as did the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, and it was agreed that cannon ante-dating 1865 and other historic objects should not be scrapped at this time. Indeed, the Office of the Chief of Ordnance displayed willingness to save from the scrap pile such historic cannon as might come into their possession. Moreover, the National Park Service was able to secure from the War Department a number of Burgoyne cannon for Saratoga battlefield, as well as a fine old cannon for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument.

A striking vindication of the National Park Service policy of resisting those wartime movements prompted by thoughtless emotionalism, which would deprive the American people forever of a significant part of the very American heritage for which they are fighting was afforded by Congressman Homer D. Angell's remarks of April 19, 1944, in the House of Representatives, with regard to the seemingly useless sacrifices of the historic old U.S.S. Oregon. This warship, famous for its spectacularly long and speedy run to participate in the American naval victory at Santiago Harbor in 1898, was withdrawn from active service in 1925 and maintained by the State of Oregon as a shrine for a period of 17 years, with annual visitation of over 6,000 Oregon school children each year. Its value as a shrine building public morale far outweighed the value of the ship's metal as scrap, of which after two years of collecting there is still an abundance in this country. The old warship symbolized the patriotic pride of the State of Oregon, and the battleship Oregon legend was deeply impressed upon the consciousness of the Oregon people as setting a standard for the conduct of its citizens in time of war. The Federal Government, which had retained title to the ship, ordered it sold and scrapped during the scrap metal drive in the fall of 1942. Congressman Angell on April 19, 1944, asked official investigation of the dismantling and salvaging of the battleship Oregon, because he had reason to doubt that any appreciable amount of the salvage had gone into the war effort! Indeed, rumors had reached him of the Government's buying back portions of the ship's equipment and salvage material.

J. Agricultural Use of Certain Lands in National Historical Parks, National Military Parks, National Monuments, and National Historic Sites.

Anxious to cooperate with the War Foods Administration by contributing to the National Food supply as much as possible, the National Park Service has adopted as a general policy to be carried into effect wherever practicable the expedient of permitting agricultural use of those portions of historical areas which were in agricultural use at the time of the historical events which made the area famous. This amounts to applying to the historical areas the principles of historical restoration generally accepted with regard to historic structures. In this case it is cornfields, peach orchards and pastures that are to be restored in an effort to recreate the historical scene.

The purpose and nature of this plan for agricultural use of certain historical areas was set forth in the Director's memoranda of September 3, and October 6, 1943 as follows:

"A national battlefield park is made up of historic lands, structures, and physical objects which constitute the physical data or source material for the study and understanding of the battle and other historic events that occurred there. It is important that these historic objects be thought of as basic historical records or documentation. When so regarded, it is apparent that this complex historic object (the battlefield and everything on it) should be preserved or restored and presented to the public as nearly as possible in the physical appearance that it had at the time of its wartime use. If it becomes greatly altered or changed by man or by erosion, its importance as historical source material and its value in enabling one to understand the battle become materially lessened. This fact has long been recognized with regard to historic houses and historic structures on historical areas. Public opinion would not approve of the display of the Lee Mansion at Arlington or of the Moore House at Yorktown in a state of dilapidation or with incongruous building accretions. If a battlefield area is already greatly changed by reforestation or agricultural practices, the long-range development program of the park should aim at the gradual restoration of the wartime scene by whatever steps appear most practicable, taking into consideration the fact that erosion is as destructive of the historic scene as man himself. The long-range development program then becomes that of a balanced program to combat as much as possible the destructive forces of man and nature.

"The guiding principles of battlefield park administration and development should be to present to the public the original battlefield scene as nearly as possible. Advantageous lease arrangements which lower the cost of land acquisition, land management, and physical restoration should be encouraged. For instance,

if a peach orchard was a key point of struggle during the battle, as at Gettysburg, it is desirable that the battlefield park should include a peach orchard on that site. But, since it is not expedient for the National Park Service to be in the peach orchard business this desideratum should be effected by a lease arrangement with a local farmer, tenant, or other suitable agency. If it were planned to acquire such a site for national park purposes, the cost price of the lands might, perhaps be scaled down considerably by granting the owner the right to continue to operate the orchard for life or for a term of years. Funds saved by this practical device could be used to acquire other needed acreage or sites.

"It is recognized that some of the smaller historical areas and certain portions of the older national military parks have been the subject of a memorial type of treatment that is inconsistent with the above-outlined ideal of battlefield presentation. Expensive monuments should not be allowed to become overgrown or surrounded by weeds and trees. Vista cutting may be necessary for proper understanding of the scene of action. In some cases, a local populace, long accustomed to greensward in the near-by national military park, may object to a sudden change. But, wherever it is practicable and existing conditions permit, the long-range development program should aim at the permanent preservation of the area as an historical document faithfully preserved or accurately restored in the light of a fully-documented historical base map in the master plan.

'This memorandum is not to be construed as a mandate to undertake immediate and far-reaching changes in the present physical appearance of historical areas. It is realized that a general policy of restoration cannot be established to apply in all cases. For instance, important concessions, in view of existing conditions, may have to be made at Morristown and Saratoga. However, consideration should be given to the question of how far it is possible to go in each historical area toward achieving the ideal that has been set forth above, and in those instances in which it would appear that there is nothing to lose and much to gain by inaugurating such projects, steps to initiate the program are in order. In doubtful cases, the master plan sheets and texts afford a medium for presenting both sides of the question and for obtaining considered judgments from the Regional Office and the Director's Office.'"

This program of agricultural use of historic agricultural areas has been put into effect at Gettysburg National Military Park, Saratoga National Military Park, Colonial National Historical Park, and many other historical areas of the Service. It contributes not only to the national food supply but cuts down the manpower cost and monetary cost of battlefield Park and historical Park maintenance because every such

area put into agricultural use relieves the Park Superintendent of the problem of maintaining the historical appearance of that particular area.

K. Activities of the Advisory Board.

The Advisory Board at its meeting in March 1940 recognizing the need for closer cooperation with South American countries, recommended that an Inter-American Conference on National Parks, historic sites and monuments be held in the United States in 1941 or 1942. Representatives from South America inspected areas administered by the National Park Service but funds were not appropriated to hold a conference.

At its meeting in October 1940 the Board called for a discussion of the Service policy relating to the use of park lands for defense purposes which were outlined in the Department's report on S. 4404, A bill to Authorize the President temporarily to transfer jurisdiction over National forest and National park land to the War Department or the Navy Department. The Department reported adversely on the bill.

The Board discussed the interpretive program and national defense and recommended that the program be expanded by every means including publications, radio, motion pictures, guide service, park museums during this period of national exigency.

In the meeting of October 1941 the Board reviewed the steps taken by the Service in the protection of cultural materials from the hazards of war.

The curtailment of funds and the transfer of the Director's Office to Chicago resulted in the appointment of an Interim Committee consisting of four members of the regular board. It held three meetings in the period 1942-1944. It concerned itself primarily with the effects of the war upon the National Parks and the effect of the transfer of the Director's Office to Chicago. They passed the following resolution:

> "Resolved, that the Interim Committee of the Advisory Board, recalling the Board's expression of opinion in its meeting of May 22-23, 1942, that the removal of the headquarters of the National Park Service from the seat of Government 'is against the interest of the Service and detrimental to the general interest of the national defense and war effort,' reaffirms this opinion and points out that the experience of the past year has demonstrated that the opinion is fully justified.
>
> "The Interim Committee finds that the removal of the headquarters from the seat of Government has seriously hindered the work of the Service, has made its administration more difficult, and has made impossible the close and immediate liaison with other branches of the Government, with the Army and Navy, and with the

Congress that has become more than ever imperative because of the great demands that are being made upon the facilities of the Service in connection with the needs of the war effort of the Nation.

"The Interim Committee finds that the cost of the removal deprives it of any justification whatsoever on the ground that it would release space needed in Washington for other agencies. Reductions in the headquarters staff have brought its personnel to less than two hundred persons, of whom several must be retained at the seat of Government, notwithstanding the removal. The office space made available in Washington by the removal is almost negligible, and the policy of the Government to erect new structures, permanent and temporary, on a gigantic scale, has made the release of this negligible amount of space entirely unnecessary.

"The Interim Committee finds that the cost of removal was $63,480 (an expenditure that will have to be repeated when the headquarters are returned to Washington) and that the adaptation of the space in Chicago to the needs of the Service cost $67,998. The Committee further finds that the annual rental of the Chicago space is $58,335, and that the conservatively ascertained additional cost of operations, due entirely to the removal, is more than $6,000 a year.

"It appears, therefore, that during the first year since the removal the additional cost has been $195,813. The annual additional cost, hereafter, will be approximately $65,000, and the final charge for return to Washington will also be about $65,000. Thus, if the removal lasts for three years, its total cost will be approximately $390,813, in return for which a small amount of office space in the Interior Building in Washington will have been made available for other agencies which do not need it, and vast inconvenience and positive harm will have been caused to the administration of the Service.

"The Interim Committee, on behalf of the Advisory Board, accordingly renews its protest against the removal of the headquarters of the National Park Service from the seat of Government, as an ill-conceived, unrealistic measure, extravagantly uneconomical, unjustified by any needs of other branches of the Government, harmful to the Service, and detrimental to the war effort and the public interest."

IV. The Wartime Constributions of the Recreational Areas and Parkways.

A. Normal and Wartime Functions of the Recreational Areas and Parkways.

The Recreational Areas administered by the National Park Service are the playgrounds of the Nation. They readily adapt themselves to use by

large groups of military and naval personnel because, since they are areas selected for play and active recreation, they contain within them little that can be permanently damaged by heavy visitation and intensive use. The National Parkways are elongated national parks designed for motoring or pleasure driving amidst scenic or historic surroundings. The Federal right-of-way is narrow and contains little "sacred ground." In time of war, the parkways are adaptable for Army or Navy recreational use, or they may even serve as adjuncts to the military highway system without serious damage to historic or scenic features which the Service is obligated to protect.

B. Rest Camps for French and British Sailors.

When the American shipyards were opened to the British Navy, the British Advisory Repair Commission was faced with the problem of providing as complete a change of scene as possible for the crews of the vessels being repaired. Use of group-camping facilities in the National Park Service recreational demonstration areas and five vacant CCC camps were offered to the British Navy through the United States Navy. These areas were used by 21,910 British Sailors and by 443 French Sailors for a total of nearly 110,000 camper days. The men were transported from the ships to the camps by the U. S. Navy. They came in groups of 50 to 200 and stayed from one day to several weeks. The Park Service provided living and sleeping quarters and all facilities; the U. S. Navy handled the commissary; and the Royal Navy furnished the cooks. In addition, the Service effected the transfer of strategically located CCC camps to the U. S. Navy to supply additional temporary housing for British Sailors.

Data concerning the use of the several recreational demonstration areas are given in the following table:

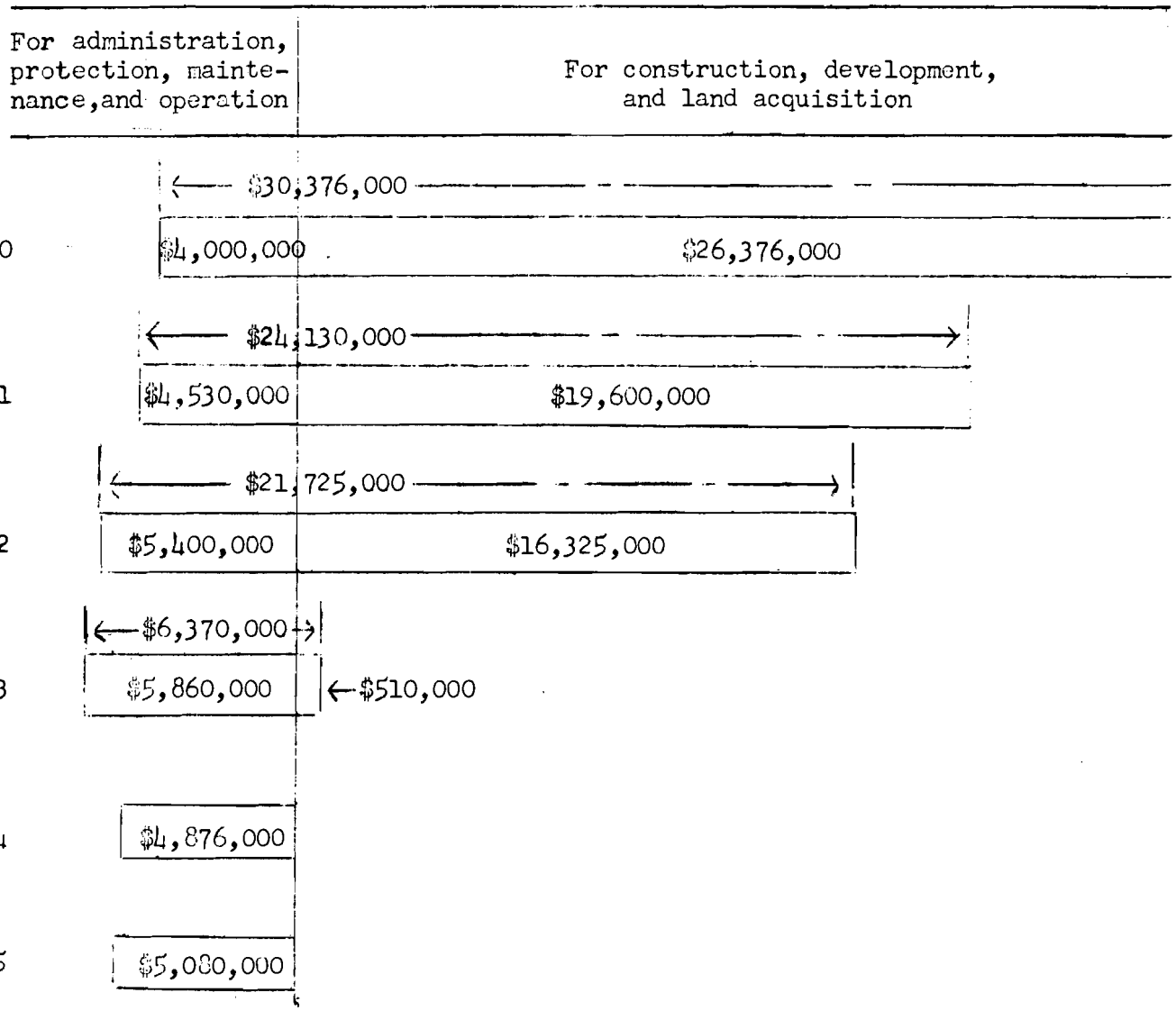
Recreational Demonstration Area	Occupancy (1)	No.of Men Accommodated	No.of Camper Days
Bear Brook (2) N. H.	1942	20	Not reported
Catoctin, Md.	June 10 to Nov.8, 1941	630	6,383
Cheraw (3), S. C.	Apr.29 to Sept.16, 1942	355	9,380
Crabtree Creek (4),N.H.	July 31, 1941 to April 4, 1943	17,467	49,717
Hopewell Village National His.Site (5) Pa.			
British	May 1942 to Sept.30,1943	1,665	11,474
French	May 11 to Oct. 28, 1943	443	2,108
Mendocino Woodlands,Cal.	Aug.14, to Oct.7, 1942	280	14,581
Swift Creek, Va.	June 4,1941 to Sept.22,'43	1,493	14,176
	Total	22,353	107,819

(1) Periods of actual occupancy occurred within the dates listed.
(2) Area transferred to State May 12, 1943.
(3) Area transferred to State June 9, 1944.
(4) Area transferred to State April 6, 1943.
(5) Area formerly known as French Creek Recreational Demonstration Area.

V. Other Wartime Problems and Contributions of the National Park Service.

A. Reductions in National Park Service Appropriations and Allocations from Lump-sum Appropriations.

The reduction in the amounts appropriated to the National Park Service and allocated to the Service from lump-sum appropriations, from $30,376,000 received in the 1940 fiscal year to $4,876,000 in the 1944 fiscal year is illustrated in the following chart:



As this graph reveals, appropriations and allocations for construction, development and land acquisition dropped sharply after the beginning of preparation for war, and vanished in 1943.

Prior to 1943, several of the appropriations and allocations for lands and construction, contributed materially to administration, protection, maintenance, and operation. For instance, the Service's Roads and Trails appropriation provided largely for the regular professional staffs of the Service, and the CCC assisted greatly in maintenance and fire protection. The loss of these important sources of assistance has been replaced only in very small part through regular appropriations for administration, protection, maintenance, and operation.

Due to the suspension of the road construction program, the Service has a backlog of unobligated balances of available-until-expended appropriations and authorizations for contractual obligations amounting to approximately $14,500,000. This backlog will be immediately available to resume a program of road construction at as early a date as the termination of the war permits.

1. Reduction in Personnel.

A tabulation of National Park Service Personnel as of November 30, 1941 which was prepared at that time disclosed 5,963 employees exclusive of intermittent and casual workers. This total already represented some reduction of previous employment (a similar tabulation of April 30, 1941, disclosed 6,567 workers) as a result of the growing national defense program. After December 7, 1941, reduction was rapid. During the calendar year 1942 the Civilian Conservation Corps was abolished and all of the 2,539 CCC employees were discharged or transferred to other activities. Construction was abandoned and the activities of the National Park Service were reduced to a strict minimum of administration, protection, and maintenance. By May 1944, the 5,104 permanent full-time positions reported on November 30, 1941, had been reduced to 1,543. "Ceilings" representing the maximum authorized employment were determined by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943 (Public Law 49 - 78th Congress). This reduction of approximately 70 per cent (69.77%) was entirely for the purpose of conserving funds for and releasing manpower to the war program as the long-term trend of the National Park Service had been one of steady expansion.

2. Participation of Personnel in the War Program.

As of June 27, 1944, 651 employees were on active duty in the armed forces and 617 had received war transfers to civilian agencies. Thus the total of 1,268 employees had left the National Park Service by June 27, 1944, to participate directly in the war program.

3. Effect of Staff Reductions.

The drastic reductions in staff have necessitated wide-spread consolidation of functions. Those employees who remain are each, in many cases, performing functions or duties formerly performed by two or more employees under normal conditions, and they are doing this cheerfully as a very real, though indirect, contribution to the war. Some of the positions vacated by the military furlough or war transfer of experienced employees have not been filled and represent a part of the general reduction in staff. In many instances, however, these positions were indispensable; for example, many park rangers enlisted, were inducted, or received commissions in the Army and Navy. Their positions were filled, under War Service Regulations, by the appointment for the duration of the war of less than fully qualified persons not subject to military service, who, despite their limited experience, have responded rapidly to training and have succeeded, under the direction of the small cadre of experienced employees who remained, in maintaining a surprisingly high standard of protection in the National Park areas. The same is true in principle of clerical and administrative employees. Professional and technical staffs have been greatly reduced but a skeleton staff of such employees has been retained in the Director's Office and in each of the four Regional Offices. In the professional and technical field, there has been no replacement of losses.

4. Group Movements.

To make space available to war agencies of the Government in Washington, D. C., the Office of the Director was moved from Washington to Chicago in August 1942. Many experienced employees did not wish to make the change and left the Service prior to the move. A total of only 86 experienced employees participated in the move. In addition to these, 50 new employees who wished to move to Chicago were recruited in Washington by transfer from other Federal agencies, so that a total of 136 employees participated in the move.

B. Wartime Planning and Development Work and Wartime Operation of the National Park Service.

1. The General Service Policy.

In the years 1939-1940, when the United States was engaged in what was called the "defense program" prior to our having entered armed conflict, the National Park Service had a large staff of professional employees engaged in surveys, planning, and construction of many types of physical improvements to the areas under its jurisdiction. Its staff of architects and landscape architects alone numbered nearly 200 men. As the Army and Navy were then being enlarged, and sites investigated which would accommodate their accelerated activities, the Service was called upon to advise them in many problems of location and development.

As the pace of the national defense program accelerated, it became increasingly apparent that the time was past in which to carry on normal construction activities. To do so meant to compete with the war program for materials, equipment, and labor, and to pay a higher cost for developments. The Service voluntarily commenced a reduction of construction activities, and refrained from contracting the unobligated portions of its roads and trails and parkways appropriations. Contractors engaged on projects were released in order that they might devote their organizations to the building of the Alaska Highway, to airfields, defense plants, and war housing. This gradual cessation of construction activity kept pace with the reduction of professional personnel caused by the entry of our men into the Army and Navy, and war industry service.

Due to the policy of closing down non-essential construction, there were no projects which had to be stopped due to the War Production Board's general order of December 16, 1942. The dollar value of projects which were voluntarily halted, or not commenced, amounted to $1,130,500.

The staff of professional men so engaged dropped from a pre-war level of 200 men to a war-time nucleus of only 33, distributed among seven regional and field offices and the Director's Office. In addition to those of the formerly large staff who entered the armed forces for general duty, many others are contributing to specialized phases of the war program in which their experience in the planning and construction of park facilities has made them particularly expert. Eighteen of them are serving the Army and Navy as commissioned officers engaged in camouflage and site planning. Fifteen others are devoting their services to problems of war housing, while four are engaged in highly secret experimental and development work on radar.

The small nucleus staff retained through the war years has been busily engaged, not upon "business as usual", but in solving complex problems of maintaining essential park physical structures and roads with wartime labor and material shortages, and to an even greater extent in cooperative problems of Army, Navy, and war-plant usage of park and park concessioner facilities. Typical of these many problems has been the locating and designing of installations such as military roads, radio-radar stations, cantonments, rest and hospital facilities, the locating of pipe line, bombing ranges, ski-troop and mountain troop training centers, practice road building projects, recreational facilities for servicemen and defense workers, and the housing of war workers. Many buildings in coastal parks were converted for coast guard usage, and many fire lookout towers had to be conditioned for use in plane spotting. Cooperation in the location, design and construction of all these types of projects was accorded the Army, Navy, and others. In

some cases, the National Park Service was requested to perform the actual construction work on a reimbursable basis.

One of the most important and unique projects which the National Park Service undertook, was to locate and construct a rustic, unpretentious retreat to which the President, his advisers, and important guests could escape for short periods of time from the heat and confusion of Washington. Conditions brought about by the war made it impossible for the President to use boat trips for this purpose, and a place closer than Hyde Park was needed. Such a place was found and constructed within two hours drive of Washington, known semi-humourously as "Shangri-La" , its exact location not so far made public. Prime Minister Churchill and other notable United Nations' leaders have enjoyed its simple accommodations and cool breezes in moments of relaxing from the hectic affairs of Washington.

At the request of the President, through the Secretary of the Interior, the National Park Service submitted in December 1943, a suggested program of plans and surveys for postwar public works involving over a three-year period, the expenditure of $4,758,135 on investigations and surveys and the preparation of detailed plans, specifications and estimates. The suggested postwar program would provide for a resumption of normal improvement and maintenance work from the point at which it was stopped by the war. While such plans include no novel proposals for the postwar era, they will, if approved, make a substantial contribution to any general postwar construction program.

Based on this planning, the Service would have ready for initiation a construction program involving an estimated $77,937,500 and covering a continuation of parkways, major and minor roads, and trail and physical improvement projects. In addition, the $4,758,135 would finance the preparation of construction site surveys, archeological and historical investigations, museum exhibit planning, lands consolidation investigations, and the completion of park, parkways, and recreational studies in cooperation with the States. All of these latter items are essential to early or subsequent public works programs which cannot be expressed in immediate construction dollar values.

The biggest hardship imposed by the war upon the planning and development phases of National Park Service work has been the great reduction of force of experienced professional staffs. The small nucleus retained has been barely able to keep abreast of day by day problems, so that beyond outlining what would be a desirable postwar program, little has been done to prepare actual surveys and plans in readiness of the day when hostilities cease, and there is need to gainfully employ released manpower on necessary governmental construction, maintenance, and improvement projects.

2. Civilian Public Service Camps.

The National Park Service collaborated closely with the Camp Operations Division of the Selective Service System in the original planning for a program of Federal projects of work of national importance which was authorized by Congress in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 to employ conscientious objectors. Organizations and estimates for the operation of varied sized Civilian Public Service camps were prepared in all details in anticipation that the housekeeping and the work project would be conducted by a single bureau of the Department of the Interior or of the Department of Agriculture for each camp assigned to them. Tentative locations for camps desired on areas under jurisdiction of the National Park Service were chosen and arrangements were made to obtain the transfer of Civilian Conservation Corps camp buildings, equipment, and tools for the operation of a number of camps.

Projects of the National Park Service were recommended principally to replace manpower for forest protection which was lost through curtailment and later the abolishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Broadly, Civilian Public Service camps were requested to be established for the protection, conservation and restoration of natural resources. Typically, each camp except for the first, which was placed experimentally on the Patapsco State Park, Maryland, was integrated in an organized fire control plan for the park or parkway on which it was located. The assignees were trained for fire fighting and were set up by crews strategically placed for first-line defense against forest fires. In order of importance, the conscientious objectors worked on fire suppression, fire presuppression, fire hazard reduction, blister rust control, the repair and maintenance of roads, trails, bridges, and telephone lines. Soil and moisture conservation and other property protection and maintenance measures were correlated as work assignments of secondary importance.

The National Park Service had considerable work done by Civilian Public Service camps. However, due to the filling of many other national needs including those in state hospitals and due to the lower than expected total number of conscientious objectors called to wartime service, five 150-man camps were the maximum approved at one time to the National Park Service. The national areas on which they served are the Blue Ridge Parkway, Virginia, and North Carolina; Shenandoah National Park, Virginia; Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee; Glacier National Park, Montana; and the Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks, California.

In actual operation of the National Park Service CPS camps, the housing, clothing, and subsistence of assignees and provisions for medical attention, recreation, and other welfare outside of working hours were made the responsibilities of the National Service

Board for Religious Objectors. The work projects were under supervision of National Park Service personnel. The first camp at Patapsco State Park, Maryland, was established March 7, 1941. Blue Ridge Parkway received its first camp on August 23, 1941, its second camp on May 15, 1942, and a third in October 1942. Shenandoah National Park received a camp August 5, 1942. Glacier National Park was occupied on September 16, 1942. By transfer of two camps from Blue Ridge Parkway, Great Smoky Mountains National Park received a camp on May 5, 1943, and Sequoia National Park one on May 23, 1943. While approved for 150 men, the complement of assignees on National Park Service areas averaged 115 conscientious objectors per camp. The work performed by the conscientious objectors was of high order, and the superintendents of the parks who were most familiar with their accomplishments unanimously indicated that the crews proved exceedingly valuable to them for park protection at a time when hazards were greater than normal and manpower was not otherwise available.

Based on the experience of the National Park Service, it is quite certain that camp and project operations would run much more smoothly and efficiently if a single agency rather than two were in authoritative charge of the two main subdivisions of the camps' operations, namely, the housekeeping side and the work program side. Close cooperation naturally was endeavored between the local camp director of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors and the project superintendent of the technical agency. In practice, however, this was difficult to secure due to policies of the Board offering the conscientious objector frequent opportunities to consider a transfer to another camp which to him personally might be preferable because of its location or because of the type of work it was performing. Transfers of the men prevented stabilization of crews, disrupted experienced local organizations, and caused loss of time and expense for specialized training. Also for greater economy in the conduct of the whole CPS program and to help local planning for period work programs, the establishment of camp quotas and their maintenance at full strength is recommended.

3. Maintenance of Roads.

There are approximately 4000 miles of roads in the National Parks Road system composed of several types and standards. The greater portion of this road mileage is located in rugged mountainous sections of the country where weather conditions are severe and greater damage may be caused to the road surfacing, slopes, and drainage facilities by the elements than by traffic. Prolonged storms of wind and rain or rapidly melting snow saturate the slopes causing slides that fill side ditches and culverts resulting in washed out sections of the roadways. In this kind of terrain the reduction of traffic cannot be a justification for a corresponding reduction in the usual maintenance operations. During the 1942

and 1943 seasons normal maintenance operations have not been possible, due in part to the curtailment of funds and more particularly to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary skilled and unskilled personnel for operations road equipment and performing the usual labor jobs. In one of the large western parks, both skilled and unskilled positions have been composed mostly of inexperienced high school boys and old men who had previously performed little work for many years. This is a good example of conditions in most Service areas and there is no hope for an improvement for the 1944 season or until after the war. The result is that roads are not being adequately maintained so that it will be necessary to instigate a large program of road repairs or extraordinary maintenance just as soon as conditions permit, but before our park roads are subjected to the heavy traffic that is expected when cars, gas, and tires are again available and the parks are opened to normal operations.

4. Automotive Equipment Use.

Promptly after the outbreak of the war, the administrative policy of the National Park Service, in keeping with the Country's need for conservation of critical materials and supplies, curtailed developmental operations it was conducting or supervising on national and state parks and recreational areas. Considerable reduction in the use of passenger cars, trucks, and other construction equipment resulted immediately.

Pursuant to Order No. 1669 of March 26, 1942, and Order No.1741 of September 29, 1942, of the Secretary of the Interior, mileage conservation became an active and positive campaign. In accordance with related instructions, monthly reports of all automotive equipment use were prepared for each area possessing equipment and forwarded to the Departmental Property Committee beginning with October 1942. These monthly reports were continued through June 1943, reflecting excellent reductions of mileage traveled and of gasoline consumed.

Following a letter of February 23, 1943, from the President to all Federal agencies, Bureau of the Budget instructions of June 1, 1943, and the Chief Clerk and Mileage Administrator's memorandum of July 9, 1943, the President's requested goal of a 40 per cent reduction in mileage over the corresponding period of 1941 was set for the Department. Reports of accomplishments were then placed on a quarterly basis. The objectives and suggested methods of obtaining all possible savings in the usage of automotive equipment were parallel to those being followed previously, but reports were modified slightly for integration in national tabulations. Reductions in the mileage traveled by passenger cars and trucks of the National Park Service continued over 40 per cent. In each of the quarters of the fiscal year 1944 as compared with the fiscal year 1941, the over-all reductions ran between 50 per cent and 60 per cent.

5. Safety Program.

Due to the preparation of the Nation for war and the drafting of Service personnel for the armed forces, the National Park Service was faced with the difficult situation of having few experienced men to carry on the various field activities. This was accompanied by a resultant sharp rise in the cost of accidents per employee. This condition was called to the attention of the Director by a memorandum from the Secretary of April 9, 1943. Reply was made by memorandum, April 20, 1943, stating that the safety campaign was being pushed with increasing vigor.

Safety Committees were organized in each Region in compliance with instructions and memoranda issued to the field by the Director's Office. As a result of the increased attention given to the control of accidents, the record for 1943 was greatly improved over 1942. Continued safety education and vigilance will be required to reduce the accidents in the National Park Service until the lost time and costs are reduced to a more reasonable level.

6. Construction.

The construction of roads, trails, utilities, buildings, and all features classed as physical improvements underwent a gradual curtailment beginning early in 1941 due principally to the difficulty in obtaining materials, equipment, and personnel which were needed for the production of lease-lend goods and expansion of the military facilities in this country. Early in 1942, a few months after Pearl Harbor, the Secretary issued instructions to discontinue all construction projects that were not pertinent to the war effort. All National Park Service construction was subject to Conservation Order L-41 (Construction) of the War Production Board which limited construction to minor projects requiring no critical materials without their specific authorization. The 1943 fiscal year appropriations were reduced to $179,850 for Roads and Trails, $269,235 for parkways, and $52,260 for physical improvements. Appropriations for the National Park Service for the two subsequent fiscal years 1944 and 1945 did not provide any construction funds, which limited construction to the restoration of roads and structure damaged by the elements or fire and to the construction of facilities essential for reporting and fighting forest fires.

7. Surplus Property.

Early in 1942 all National Park Service property inventories were checked to determine the amount of surplus equipment, material, and supplies which could be released for use by war agencies and other Federal departments in the replacement of worn-out equipment; or to make available to these agencies property which could not be obtained. The estimated value of the property subsequently declared

surplus to the needs of the Service during the 18 months following Pearl Harbor was $516,000. A small quantity was transferred to other bureaus of the Department and between activities within the Service. By the close of the 1944 fiscal year, as a result of transferring and selling this surplus, $280,330 in payment was covered into the Treasury as Miscellaneous Receipts, representing approximately 50 per cent of the property which had been released to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department for disposition instructions.

8. Scrap Drives.

As its contribution to the Federal Government's scrap drives initiated in 1942 for metal and rubber, and in 1944 for waste paper, the National Park Service assembled and made disposition of 487,820 pounds of scrap metal, 126,408 pounds of scrap rubber, and 57,364 pounds of waste paper.

9. Snow Removal Equipment.

The National Park Service loaned the Army Air Forces eight units of heavy rotary snow removal equipment for use during the winters of 1942-1943 and 1943-44 at air bases in several northern states. This was only possible by greatly curtailing snow removal operations in the parks.

10. Survey of Pig Iron Foundries.

In a letter to the Director of Industry Operations, War Production Board, dated February 21, 1942, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior authorized the use of Department of the Interior personnel for the purpose of conducting Industry Surveys. Mr. J. H. Ward, Chief, Compliance Branch, Division of Industry Operations, in a letter of March 25, 1942, to the Director of the National Park Service, requested the services of approximately 45 men to investigate the extent to which gray iron, malleable and steel foundries, were complying with the provisions of General Preference Order M-17 and other priorities orders and regulations. The U. S. Geological Survey had made available approximately 130 members of its field staff for the same purpose, but they were unable to cover certain counties in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. These areas containing approximately 950 foundries of all types making iron or steel castings were assigned to the National Park Service personnel. Service men were assigned from the Branch of Plans and Design and Branch of Engineering in the Washington Office and from Region One and Region Two in the field. The investigations began about April 1, 1942, and continued for four to five weeks.

11. Informational Activities.

Immediately after December 7, 1941, the National Park Service voluntarily restudied its printing program, making curtailments in aid of preparedness spending of $36,856 from an appropriation of $107,000 for the 1942 fiscal year. From late in 1941 to the present time there have been constant curtailments, resulting in savings in Government funds but definitely hampering the interpretive program of the Service. The printing program was practically confined to the issuance of administrative materials and of material needed as guides to visitors, particularly members of the armed forces visiting the parks.

More than 150,000 copies of one publication, "Welcome to the Members of the Armed Forces," were issued in four editions. One thousand copies of each of our free publications (totaling 111,000 in all) were furnished to the Army and Recreation Service Forces for Service Center libraries; 70 each of these publications (A total of more than 35,000 copies) were furnished to the United Service Organization for its lounges; 5,000 copies of the Hawaii information circular were furnished to the Hawaii USO; supplies of publications were furnished the Office of War Information for its libraries in Sydney and Melbourne (Australia); Wellington (New Zealand), Johannesburg (South Africa), and Bombay (India); also "for reference purposes during early stages of allied occupation in Europe." A number of Service publications also have been sent officials of allied Governments in South America through the Office of the Coordinator and the State Department.

Through the field offices, many copies of information circulars were supplied visiting soldiers, upon request, for sending to members of their families; or were sent direct upon request. Copies have also been sent to Prisoner-of-War camps. A former member of the Service now in the Navy sailing on transports from San Francisco keeps supplies of information circulars available for the use of the men on shipboard. One National Park Service employee on military furlough reports seeing a copy of National Park Briefs while attending a movie on Guadalcanal.

A comment on the interest taken in National Park Service literature supplied to Army Service Center libraries came from the librarian at an air base in Kansas. She reported that the national park bulletins are the most popular and most read items in the Service Center library, adding that every time she looks around, she can see one or more boys curled up in a chair taking a "cheap furlough."

Early in the war, the Park Service Bulletin became a Personnel and Policy Memorandum slanted toward our furloughed military men and women; and that and the newer Monthly News Summary brought appreciative comments from these furloughed employees from all parts of the world.

Handling the great amount of new detail work caused by war procedures and by the above-mentioned activities entailed a large amount of work resulting in a heavy burden on a staff seriously cut at the beginning of hostilities, when these problems were not anticipated. The paper-saving policy of the Office of War Information, necessary to the prosecution of the war, has set the Service's program of needed popular interpretive publications back twenty years. The bureau's appropriation for 1945 is $25,000 - what it was in 1924 - from a high of $107,000 in 1942.

12. War Savings Bond Campaigns.

The first organized plan to sell War Savings Bonds to the employees of the National Park Service started with a campaign beginning July 16 and ending July 31, 1942, to solicit their purchases by systematic pay roll deductions from the pay of each employee. By Executive Order No. 9135, dated April 16, 1942, the President established the Interdepartmental Committee for the Voluntary Pay Roll Savings Plan for the Purchase of War Savings Bonds. The Committee consisted of Rear Admiral Charles Conard, Chairman, and the heads of each of the several departments, establishments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government. The order provides that "each of the departments, establishments, and agencies in the executive branch of the Government shall institute and set in operation as soon as may be, the plan recommended by the Committee with such modifications as particular circumstances may render advisable."

Under date of July 1, 1942, Secretary Ickes issued a memorandum to the heads of Department of the Interior Bureaus and Offices, explaining the "Plan." A circular attached to the Secretary's memorandum, and signed by the Departmental Chairman, Miss M. A. Schnurr, set up the organization and procedure for the Department of the Interior. The campaign beginning July 16 and ending July 31 was conducted in the Washington Office only, there being insufficient time to notify all field areas. The goal was to obtain sustained savings of at least 10 per cent of the gross salaries through the purchase of War Savings Bonds.

On July 28, Campaign Office Circular No. 1 was issued by the Bureau Chairman, containing instructions and other data for inaugurating the Pay Roll Deduction Plan in the various pay roll sections in the field. The field campaign began August 1, 1942. Since the first start in July 1942, the Pay Roll Deduction Plan has been in continuous operation and has continued to grow in volume of bonds purchased. In the Director's Office, the Pay Roll Deduction Plan campaign has been under the direction of Mr. Wilson George, Bureau Chairman (Departmental), since it started. The field campaign has been directed by Mr. Ward P. Webber, Branch of Engineering, Bureau Chairman (Field).

Supplementing the regular campaign for the purchase of bonds each month, has been a series of drives for the purchase of extra bonds. The first drive was in January and February 1943. The second drive was during April and May 1943. The third drive was conducted during January and February 1944. The fifth drive is being conducted at the time of this writing, and is for the months of June and July 1944. Quotas have been increased with each drive, the quota for the fifth drive being 40 per cent of the gross pay roll for April 1944.

C. War Record of the Civilian Conservation Corps Supervised by the National Park Service.

At the time the war started in Europe in September 1939, the National Park Service was supervising work programs of 320 Civilian Conservation Corps camps, 91 on continental areas administered by the Service, 220 on state, county, and metropolitan parks, and 9 in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands. The projects were for the conservation and protection of exceptional national values of natural resources and beauty and the development of park and recreational areas including the provision of facilities for the public and operation and administration of the parks.

In the latter part of the year 1940 and early in 1941 shortly after the creation of the national emergency and under legislative authority following the Selective Training and Service Act, the War and Navy Departments were initiating and rushing to completion many cantonments and large fields for the training of inductees in the military services. In cases where CCC camps were in operation nearby, their resources of equipment, labor and experienced technical men and foremen were looked upon as being of real assistance to the military or naval establishments being constructed, enlarged, or altered. No time was lost by high War Department and Navy Department officials in seeking the use of the Civilian Conservation Corps. As practical and economical as possible considering the status of individual park jobs, arrangements were made by the National Park Service to shut down local park work and to furnish details of men and side camp assistance for the allout defense work of the Army and Navy. At this time the work performed was generally that of clearing sites for buildings and training grounds, the construction of firebreaks and the immediate improvement of existing military and naval posts.

In the spring of 1941 the tempo of work for national preparedness increased tremendously. Inductees were filling the Army and Navy cantonments which in many cases still were far from finished. About this time the Army arrived at an urgent important need of rest camps and recreational facilities for the large number of troops in training. The National Park Service was consulted by the Adjutant General and immediately agreed to cooperate in the design, layout, and construction of recreational and rest camps not located at Army posts but along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and on areas in the central section of the country where large concentrations

of troops were in a travel status or on leave and where local accommodations were not available for them. The construction of 32 rest camps was undertaken by the National Park Service. These rest camps consisted generally of floored, framed, and screened tents, toilet and shower facilities, mess halls, and recreation tents or buildings. The CCC was the source utilized for the construction of the rest camps. First, all needed CCC resources under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior were called on; later the Department of Agriculture collaborated with the enrollees and supervisory personnel under its jurisdiction. To facilitate the cooperation, in fact to give instant attention to requests of the Army, a representative of the National Park Service was assigned to the headquarters of each of the Army Service Commands. For chief liaison duty, an assistant regional director of the Region One Office of the National Park Service was assigned to Adjutant General Ulio's office for the Chief of Staff. Later this Assistant Regional Director, H. K. Roberts, was commissioned in the Army and continued to serve the Chief of Staff.

In the summer of 1941 following the impetus of the National Park Service, a broad program policy was adopted by the Director, CCC, to establish full CCC camps on Army or Navy reservations or, if near enough, to approve the assignment of entire CCC companies from their existing locations for work on military posts. Great needs had accumulated to speed up the completion of military and naval reservations, or to protect them, by constructing or improving access and other roads, airfields, reservoirs, water and storage systems, power, light and telephone lines, rifle and artillery ranges, and by the digging of drainage ditches on a large scale to remove mosquito breeding areas. CCC enrollees were also assigned to duties as observers in the Aircraft Warning Service and to work on fire presuppression in heavily wooded areas at the large military bases. A large number were placed on the construction of the week-end rest camps which were being built to accommodate 500 to 2000 troops. No delay resulted in starting approved projects because the CCC companies were complete mobile trained crews with necessary camp facilities and machinery to do construction work.

In cooperation with the War and Navy Departments on military and naval posts, the National Park Service was supervising three full companies called defense camps on January 28, 1941, 9 on July 1, 1941, and 20 on December 7, 1941. Shortly after the war broke out, practically all Service CCC resources were planned for the protection of the Nation's natural and other vital resources and for assistance to the Army and Navy. Forty-nine full camps were working on military and naval reservations on June 30, 1942, prior to the enactment of legislation calling for liquidation of the CCC.

The policy of the bureaus of the Department with CCC camps arrived at in a meeting of bureau CCC representatives was expressed as follows: The CCC in war and defense should be utilized for protection and repair

of damages resulting from combat or sabotage, conduct of back of the line war defense work programs of highest importance at (1) stations protecting invaluable forests and destructible superlative natural resources, (2), stations protecting resources of utmost importance to defense, such as dams, reservoirs, and aqueducts serving important cities and irrigation, (3) stations serving and developing facilities for military recreation, and (4) stations to service and augment facilities of military rest camps, potential evacuation centers, and recuperation centers.

Following advice of the Director, CCC, to use the CCC to fill any and all requests of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, representatives on the Advisory Council, CCC, Conrad L. Wirth of the Department of the Interior, and Fred Morrell of the Department of Agriculture wrote to the CCC Director on January 8, 1942, to recommend a CCC camp program for the establishment of CCC camps for the following objects:

> 1. The maintenance of camps on timber areas to afford immediate protection of their economic and scenic values from fires which may be intensified by sabotage or attacks from the air.
>
> 2. Operation of camps on the reservoir and irrigation projects of the West to insure immediate repairs should there be sabotage or enemy attack, and to perform useful public works in the development of larger and better water supplies. The War Department has urged, and Congress has recognized the necessity for the patrolling and guarding of these life lines to the cities and military and naval establishments in the West. The production of sufficient agricultural products in the West to make that region self-sustaining is necessary if the Nation's transcontinental railroads are to be kept open for the business of war.
>
> 3. Operation of camps on vast public domain to prevent damage to grazing acreage, farm lands and water holes, thus assuring a steady flow of the essential products of the livestock industry-food, leather, wool, and by-products.
>
> 4. Establishment of camps in selected locations to assist the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps in the development of rest camps for the armed forces; the protection and operation of group camps on Federal property near population centers as evacuation centers and as rehabilitation camps for sailors from British men-o-war being refitted in United States ports.

The Director of the CCC virtually adopted these recommendations, announcing that the two major criteria for CCC camps will be (1) aid in war work construction and (2) war resource protection and development of natural resources. The construction programs on parks were curtailed and brought to a state of protective suspension rapidly. In the spring of 1942 the major objective of camps on areas in the National Park System was announced to protect the resources of these lands from the hazard of forest fires.

There were sharp reductions in the number of CCC camps that were operated beginning with the operation of Selective Service and the great increase in employment by industries engaged on national defense. These reductions were logical in the face of the losses of enrollees to the draft and to industrial employment and to the great lessening of the number of boys who are interested in enrolling rather than to engage themselves more directly in the Country's defense and war activities.The total number of CCC camps in the National Park Service program was 320 in October 1939, 318 in October 1940, 311 in April 1941, 266 in July 1941, 244 in October 1941, 185 in January 1942, 155 in March 1942, and 96 in June 1942. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942, before Congress decided to abolish the Corps, 72 camps were scheduled for operation.

Beginning with the national emergency, emphasis was placed on training enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps for early competence as truck drivers, automotive equipment repair men, welders, operators of cranes, power shovels, tractors, bull-dozers, compressors, air hammers, etc. On the job training was specialized and accelerated with the view to making inexperienced youth much more valuable to themselves and to our country, to fitting them for jobs either as trained workers in defense industries or as specialists in the armed forces. Success in the special training period and from regular on the job training and related courses which were given before the emergency has been reflected by many demands for the CCC boys for important positions by industrial leaders during 1940 and 1941 and later by comments of Army officials and by the early promotions in the Army which were earned by the former CCC boys.

In order to meet urgent demand for heavy equipment for the construction of a military highway to Alaska early in 1942, all CCC camps were called upon to release and ship all specialized road construction equipment which could be spared. There was an immediate and large response by all camps under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

After liquidation of the CCC was ordered by Public Law 647, 77th Congress, it became the duty of the technical agencies in charge of CCC camps to inventory all property for scrutiny and transfer if requested to the war agencies or for transfer to other public agencies if not desired by the War Department, Navy Department, or Civil Aeronautics Administration. This task was tremendous and records show that over nine million dollars worth of CCC construction and automotive equipment, tools and supplies were disposed of by the National Park Service.

Appointed personnel, comprising administrative, technical and supervisory personnel in the Director's Office, regional offices, and in the field in direct charge of camp work numbered 3,506 on June 30, 1939, 3400 on June 30, 1940, 3228 on June 30, 1941, and 1219 on June 30, 1942, when liquidation was ordered.

Acknowledgment with praise is necessary in this war record report of the CCC under the National Park Service to give word of recognition to the staffs of the Director's Office, of the Regional Offices, including Field Supervisors, and of the camps for the unfailing, wholehearted attention and devotion to duty in acting expeditiously and efficiently in many trying situations and in overcoming many difficulties while meeting sudden changes in the work programs, many local emergencies, and the physical transfers of huge quantities of equipment and other properties during the liquidation proceedings.

VI, Summary and Conclusion.

The status of the National Park System, and the degree to which the National Park Service had been able to adhere to the wartime course that had been charted, was indicated to Secretary of the Interior Harold L, Ickes by Director Newton B. Drury of the National Park Service in his report for the period ending June 30, 1944, as follows:

> "Recent annual reports have outlined the challenge that faced the Service in meeting the emergencies and making the contributions involved in World War II, at the same time giving protection to scenic, scientific, and historic aspects of the National Park System. Those reports explained the course pursued by the National Park Service, with the firm support of the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperating with war agencies without departing from the obligation of its stewardship.
>
> "After some 3 years of participation in the war program, involving more than 1,000 authorizations for uses of park lands and facilities, an appraisal of the status of the parks produces some interesting and reassuring facts. Although it is still too early to report definitely upon the effects of all park uses by military and other war agencies, a recent survey indicates that, although such uses have been much more numerous than expected, relatively little permanent impairment of park features has resulted, largely because of the cooperative,open-minded approach of the war agencies to each problem.
>
> "As the Nation approaches the decisive phases of total war, it is gratifying to report that the national parks as an institution have thus far stood intact. There is now reason to believe that they will emerge with their essential qualities and the pattern of their management relatively unimpaired, for even under the stress of national emergency general recognition has been given to the importance of protecting, in war as in peace, those portions of the Federal Estate which, because of significant features of beauty and interest, have been set aside to be held unchanged as part of the American heritage."

SUPPLEMENT COVERING
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WAR WORK

June 30, 1944 to October 1, 1945

Edited by:

Charles W. Porter III

National Park Service War Work
June 30, 1944-October 1, 1945

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National Park Service War Work
June 30, 1944 - October 1, 1945

I. Introduction.

In seeking to bring the World War II war history of the National Park Service up to date to cover the period June 30, 1944 to October 1, 1945, there is little to report that is new or not already covered in the previous essay dealing with the period from Pearl Harbor to June 30, 1944. That is to say, by June 30, 1944, the Service had made its fundamental adjustments to wartime conditions and had established the degree to which its personnel and its various types of areas could participate in the war program without sacrificing needlessly the scenic treasures and historical and cultural heritage which it is the duty of the Service to preserve. By that time, too, the Service had successfully withstood the onslaughts of those selfish or unthinking interests which would have stripped this Nation of much of the natural, scenic beauty and much of the historical and cultural wealth which, no less than home and family, make up the "Country" for which those in our armed forces had fought.

II. Problems and Contributions of the Scenic and Scientific National Parks and Monuments.

A. The Normal and Wartime Functions of the Scenic and Scientific Areas.

The normal and wartime functions of these areas underwent no change after June 30, 1944. The Service was able to adhere substantially to the course which it had decided to pursue during the war period.

B. Wartime Lumber Crisis and Forestry Problems.

1. Sitka Spruce Problem.

The wartime lumber crisis centering around the demand for Sitka spruce, which would have forever spoiled certain wilderness areas preserved in some of the national parks, remained a settled problem and with the cessation of hostilities both in Europe and the Far East this threat ceased to be operative. It never became necessary to tap park forests for war purposes.

2. Contribution to the National Wood Supply.

Subsequent to the sales of dead chestnut trees in certain of the parks for use as extract wood mentioned in our earlier report, five additional sales during the 1945 fiscal year amounted to 2,723 units, or a total of about 5,300 units which have been made available to the tanning industry during the war period.

3, Japanese Balloons.

During the last months of the war special training was given to park protection personnel in the disposal of Japanese balloons carrying incendiary or anti-personnel bombs. Communications regarding incidents were handled in the manner prescribed for secret documents and were cleared through the War Department. As far as known, no fires in park areas resulted from this cause.

4. Summary.

In summary, it may be said that the park forests neither gained nor lost ground because of the war. Losses by fire, insects, and disease have been normal or less than normal and, inasmuch as the need for Sitka spruce became less acute before it was necessary to tap park forests, this threat was safely outridden.

C. Grazing Problem and the National Meat Supply.

In the period covered by this report, the Service successfully maintained its position with regard to grazing. The opposition was less vocal than during the early part of the war and constituted less of a threat to national park interests. This easing of the situation may in part be ascribed to the success of the campaign of education which the Service had carried on through friendly channels to get its views and aims before the public. Grazing uses, which previously were increased some 20% as a war-time expedient, were continued at this war-time level during 1945; and, with the termination of the war, thought again turned toward the reduction of grazing in the national parks.

One of the odd, but natural, effects of the Nation-wide meat shortage was to increase poaching in the national park domain. Hunters and fishermen in their desire for meat or fish were emboldened to defy national park regulations and took chances of arrest they would never have taken before. One poacher shot an elk at Brick Yard hill almost in the middle of Yellowstone National Park. Perhaps because they knew of the reduced National Park Service ranger staff, fishermen for the most part paid little or no heed to the stated limits of the number of fish allowed to be caught.

Normal game reduction programs were carried out in Rocky Mountain and Zion National Park resulting, as compared with 1944, in a relatively small contribution of meat, fats, and hides to the Nation's supply. Hunting outside of the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park, and the poaching referred to above, make elk reduction in the park unnecessary this year.

D. Chief Wartime Uses of the Scenic and Scientific National Parks and Monuments.

The wartime picture of the scenic and scientific parks presented in the earlier report covering the years December 7, 1941 - June 30, 1944, held true for the succeeding period June 30, 1944 - October 1, 1945. Naturalist and other professional staffs remained at an absolute wartime minimum throughout the latter period. In fact, the demand for interpretive service by visiting personnel of the armed forces together with normal requirements for professional services, and for the protection of park features and museum collections, caused the greatly depleted interpretive staffs, the custodians, rangers, and others assigned to this work as a temporary measure to be under excessive pressure. All museums remained open as far as operating forces permitted. Members of the armed forces continued to constitute a considerable part of museum attendance. With the termination of gas rationing, park travel and museum use approached pre-war levels, but the naturalist staffs and staff generally remained on a depleted wartime basis.

E. Our World Leadership in the National Park Movement.

The growing importance of the United States in world affairs, made evident by the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, brought many distinguished foreign visitors to the national parks. A significant part of the San Francisco Conference itself was the Roosevelt Memorial Service at Cathedral Grove in Muir Woods National Monument amidst giant trees and natural surroundings symbolic of man's efforts to establish lasting peace. The favorable impressions of America gained by the Conference delegates who participated in this Muir Woods session or who visited other parks, such as Grand Canyon, Sequoia, and Yosemite, and the equally favorable impression created in the minds of those persons abroad who have heard of our parks from our soldiers, have stimulated park and conservation movements in many foreign lands. Many requests for information regarding our conservation and park practices are being received from France, Morocco, Greece, South America, and the British Isles. Printed materials forwarded to these agencies and groups overseas will give them some guidance and suggestions. It is to be regretted that existing funds and legislation do not provide for a more direct and effective exchange of ideas.

F. Summary of the War History of the Scenic and Scientific Areas.

In summary, it may be said that the great scenic and scientific parks suffered no great permanent damage during the war. Some small damage did occur, particularly in Yellowstone National Park where the manpower shortage made it difficult to protect all of the delicate natural formations which must be guarded. For instance, the Morning Glory Pool blew up June 10, 1944 from refuse which had been accumulating for many years but which had increased in volume during the war

period because of the difficulties of protection. On the whole, such instances of petty vandalism served to vindicate the policy of the Service in not recklessly throwing the national parks open to unlimited war use. As it was the depleted staffs were barely able to protect the parks. At the present time, the United States enjoys world leadership in the national park movement. However, funds and legislation are needed to enable the Service to give effective assistance to other peoples who wish to follow in our footsteps as far as their natural resources will allow.

III. The Role of the National Historical Areas and National Memorials.

A. Normal Function of these Areas.

As explained in the preceding report covering the period from Pearl Harbor to June 30, 1944, the normal function of these areas both in time of peace and in time of war is to foster patriotism and confidence in our national future by commemorating the past achievements of the American people and preserving significant aspects of our cultural heritage. Accordingly, except for certain historic forts, or areas, which were taken over by the Army and Navy exclusively for war purposes, the functions of these areas remained unchanged during the war and during the period June 30, 1944 - October 1, 1945.

B. Wartime Stimulation of Interest in Historical Areas, Shrines, and Memorials.

The wartime stimulus to public interest in historic events, places, and memorials continued to be reflected in a number of unusual ways since visitation was difficult until gas rationing was abolished. Upon the first use of the atomic bomb in New Mexico, there was an instant demand from many sources to make the scene of the event a national monument. This is now under investigation. Shortly after the death of President Roosevelt, the Roosevelt family indicated its desire to relinquish their rights in the family home at Hyde Park that it might become an active historic site at an early date. All members of the family have now executed a legal instrument clearing the way for the opening of this new shrine. Letters are being received by the Service, and bills are being introduced in Congress to provide for memorializing World War II. What form the World War II memorial should have, where it should be located, and what steps should be taken to memorialize our dead and our victories abroad are some of the questions that come to mind when the Service is asked to report on proposed World War II memorial legislation. The greatly reduced staff of the Service and the fact that the Service had no representative to follow the armed forces causes these reports to be purely academic in character.

C, and D. Intensification of the National Park Service Interpretive Program to meet the Wartime Demand: Wartime Contributions of the Service.

Just as the interpretive staff of the scenic and scientific areas was reduced to a bare minimum, so the staffs of the historical and memorial areas were reduced to a custodial basis. Even so, the few remaining historians and superintendent-historians were frequently able to render significant contributions to the war program generally or to the commandants of nearby Army training camps as described in our earlier report covering the period 1941-1944. In the succeeding period, this constructive work continued to the end of the war with gratifying success, notably at Petersburg National Military Park. Military visitation remained high and groups or regiments continued to visit battlefield parks to make military studies or engage in military practices and exercises. In this period, too, Fort Jefferson National Monument was taken over by the Navy for radar purposes and joined Cabrillo National Monument and Fort Pulaski National Monument in being devoted exclusively to war use.

With the end of hostilities and the end of gas rationing, visitation again approached normal.

Among the surprises that the end of the war brought was an urgent request from the Army Service Forces, Eighth Service Command, on October 22, 1945, for "all descriptive material available, concerning historic points of interest in this country." This material was "to be used in instructing German Prisoners of War, attending American History classes." This indicates the possible ramifications of the educational or interpretive work of the Service through its historical program. A university judges the success of its educational work by the achievements of its alumni. The alumni of the historical areas of the National Park Service are potentially the whole people of the United States, of whom in a normal year about 8,000,000 visit some one of the national historical or memorial areas. The responsibility of seeing that the American or foreign born students of our historical areas receive accurate and proper interpretive data is a very heavy one and it is hoped that the old park staffs can be again recruited for this work proportionately as the soldiers return from overseas and park visitation is increased. At the present time, virtually all of the historical and archeological areas are understaffed as a result of the war, the manpower shortage, and decreased appropriations.

E. Effect of the War on the Historical Research Program.

The manpower shortage which had compelled the abandonment of active research programs in the earlier period of the war continued to be operative. At Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, where the Acting Superintendent happened

to have training as an engineer and draftsman and where some historian personnel remained available, progress was made in preparing the historical base maps of the park master plans. The remaining historian at Castillo de San Marcos National Monument also made a significant contribution in obtaining and cataloguing microfilm copies of early Spanish documents dealing with the Saint Augustine area. A number of former historians and archeologists had scholarly articles published after entering the armed forces and the Superintendent of Scotts Bluff National Monument also was successful in obtaining publication for articles he had written. However, on the whole, research was virtually at a standstill in the historical and archeological areas of the Service.

F. Effect of the War on the Historic Site's Survey Program.

The Historic Site's Survey program remained in abeyance as in the earlier period on which report has already been made. However, for the purpose of advising the President a study was made of "Shadwell," birthplace of Thomas Jefferson, and the area was considered by the Advisory Board with the recommendation that the President endorse the movement for preserving the site subject to the reservation that he did not approve of conjectural restoration of the building in which Jefferson was born inasmuch as adequate data for accurate restoration is lacking.

Progress was also made in achieving the ultimate end of the Historic Site's Survey. One of the last acts of President Roosevelt was his approval of negotiations looking toward the acquisition of the historic Adams Mansion, Quincy, Massachusetts, as a national historic site. Celebrated for its associations with the lives of Presidents John and John Quincy Adams and the celebrated Charles Francis Adams, Henry Adams and Brookes Adams, this house is one of the most historic in New England. This famous house, fully furnished with Adams' furniture and portraits, is being offered to the Federal Government as an outright gift and negotiations for its transfer to Federal ownership are now progressing satisfactorily.

G. The Archeologic Sites Survey Program of the Service During the War and After.

It had been the intention of the Service to suspend all archeological historic sites survey work for the duration of the war. However, the plans of the War Department and the Bureau of Reclamation for flood-control, irrigation and power dams in the Missouri River valley and in many other river valleys throughout the country compelled some attention to be given to the survey and preservation of archeological resources in the areas to be flooded. It was thought that the Service could best further the preservation of archeological resources threatened with destruction by utilizing the advice and experience of the professional staff of the Smithsonian Institution. The National Park Service

would call to the attention of the Smithsonian Institution the locations of all the proposed dams and reservoirs; and the Smithsonian Institution would be asked to advise the National Park Service as to the number and importance of the known archeological and paleontological sites located within such reservoir areas, and recommend such surveys in the field as might be indicated. The Smithsonian Institution would also be expected to furnish trained archeologists and other professional personnel to effect the necessary surveys and archeological excavations with funds supplied by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers. This plan was incorporated into a memorandum of understanding between the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service, which Secretary Alexander Watmore of the Smithsonian Institution signed on September 8, 1945, and which was approved by Secretary Ickes on October 9. Under this plan, valuable archeological sites survey data will be obtained by the Service in furtherance of the purposes of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666) without cost to the Service and with a minimum of supervision on its part.

H. Contributions to the Protection of Cultural Materials from the Hazards of War.

The Service made no further contribution to the protection of cultural materials from the hazards of war during the period of June 30, 1944 to October 1, 1945, inasmuch as the failure of enemy bombing planes to reach these shores and the general ineffectiveness of the Japanese incendiary bomb balloons rendered further protective measures unnecessary. Materials placed in bomb-proof storage for the war period have been withdrawn and again put to their normal peace-time use.

I. Saving the Historic Trophy Ordnance, Memorials, and Statuary at the Time of the Scrap Metal Drives.

Measures taken by the Service at the beginning of the war to prevent the spoliation or destruction of trophy ordnance, memorials, and statuary in the national parks sufficed to prevent damage in these fields both during the war and in the period immediately following. The Service continued to make modest contributions to the scrap metal drive and to the scrap paper drive by donating useless materials at the time of each scrap campaign.

J. Agricultural Use of Certain Lands in National Historical Parks, National Military Parks, National Monuments, and National Historic Sites.

Permits for agricultural use of lands cultivated or in pasture in historic times was continued in the interest of preserving the historic scene in certain historical areas and for the purpose of contributing to the Nation's food supply. However, there were no important new developments in this field of National Park Service activity during

the period under discussion in this report, except at Appomattox for which a program of agricultural use was prepared, with the cooperation of Soil Conservation Service.

K. Activities of the Advisory Board.

There were one full meeting and 1 partial or interim committee meetings of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, in the period between June 30, 1944 and October 1, 1945. Among the subjects discussed by the Board was the Jackson Hole problem, the grazing and forestry problems of the Service arising during the war period, the proposed designation of Touro Synagogue, Newport, Rhode Island, as a national historic site, the research program of the Service and its relation to private research and the work of research foundations, problems concerning Visitor-use after the war and various historic sites proposals, such as La Villita, in San Antonio, and prisons connected with American contributions to prison reform. In addition, a report on Thomas Jefferson birthplace at "Shadwell" was prepared and circulated to the members of the Board in order that they might make a recommendation regarding the request that President Truman become a member of the Thomas Jefferson Birthplace Memorial Park Commission's Advisory Board to endorse the movement to acquire and restore the place of Jefferson's birth.

IV. Wartime Contributions of the Recreational Areas and Parkways.

A. Normal and Wartime functions of recreational areas and parkways.

In the period covered by this supplemental report, the functions of the Service's recreational areas and parkways remained unchanged except for the Falls Creek Falls and the Shelby Forest Recreational Demonstration Areas in Tennessee which were transferred to the state of Tennessee for administration and use as state park areas.

B. Rest Camps for French and British Sailors and Soldiers.

The rest camp at the Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, was reopened on July 22, 1944, with the arrival of officers and men from a British Man-of-War and was terminated September 30, 1944. About one-thousand British sailors and marines used the camp for 7 days each and 30 officers stayed for various lengths of time. Four French officers and 50 sailors from a French submarine stayed for an average of 7 days each. There is nothing further to report in this regard.

V. Other Wartime Problems and Contributions of the National Park Service.

A. National Park Service Appropriations and Personnel.

The financial resources of the National Park Service from all sources were reduced from about $25,000,000 annually before 1941 to about $5,000,000 during the war years. The reductions included the elimination of all construction and of other activities which did not contribute to the war program, leaving the Service with barely sufficient funds for protection and minimum maintenance of properties to prevent rapid deterioration.

The National Park Service enters peacetime with a critically reduced organization; with roads, trails, buildings, and other developments in need of rehabilitation to make up for 4 years of minimum maintenance; with only meager equipment, and that approaching unserviceability; with only a few plans upon which to start urgently needed construction projects. Faced with the immediate return of public use of the national parks and monuments to pre-war volume, and the probable upward trend prevailing before interruption by war, the Service is urgently in need of enlarged appropriations to rehabilitate physical improvements and to provide the staff necessary to take care of visitors.

As of October 1, 1945, the personnel situation was as follows:

Forty-one people with reemployment rights have returned to the Service, 407 career employees were still on military furlough. In addition, there were 268 employees with reemployment rights who had been transferred to various war agencies making a total of 675 career employees who will have to be restored to duty upon expiration of their military service for war activities.

B. Wartime Planning and Development Work and Wartime Operation of National Park Service.

1. General Service Policy and Practice.

The Service policy with regard to planning, development, and wartime operation of the national parks remains unchanged in the period after June 30, 1944. No funds were received with which to undertake advance plans and survey work until the 1946 fiscal year, when sufficient funds were received to undertake a limited amount of planning work within each of the four National Park Service regions and on the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways. Difficulties of selecting and getting the appointments of additional architects have been such that this work has not yet gotten under way.

A limited number of major road and parkway contract plans and surveys have been prepared jointly by the Service with the Public Roads Administration, starting with the projects with highest priority.

Study was undertaken, commencing in April 1945, of the development needs of the 5 national park areas in Alaska. It was decided to concentrate on layout studies, and plan preparation of the initial development needed to open the Glacier Bay National Monument to public use, and to augment the inadequate existing facilities at Mount McKinley National Park.

2. Construction.

No new construction was undertaken in National Park Service areas during the period, as labor and materials were not available, and it was not desirable to compete with projects contributing directly to the winning of the war.

3. Informational activities.

With regard to the printing program of the Service, the situation remained substantially unchanged though it is noteworthy that there was a widespread demand for the publication entitled "Welcome to the Members of the Armed Forces." Fifty thousand additional copies of that publication were issued this year making it the fifth edition.

4. Miscellaneous Matters.

The Service has done its part in the scrap paper drives and in the war savings bond campaigns, but there is no special matter of importance which should be reported at this time. The survey of pig iron foundries mentioned in the previous report was completed in the earlier period already reported upon.

C. War Record of the Civilian Conservation Corps supervised by the National Park Service.

There is nothing further to report under this heading, inasmuch as the Civilian Conservation Corps ceased to exist prior to June 30, 1944.

D. Cooperation with Other Federal and State Agencies.

1. Cooperative planning for state park, parkway, and recreational-area programs.

Cooperative planning for state park, parkway, and recreational-area programs, pursuant to the act approved June 23, 1936 (49 Stat. 1894) was virtually suspended after the abolishment of the CCC.

Practically the only service performed during the remainder of the war was the annual collection and tabulation of state park statistics on fiscal data, personnel, attendance, and land acquisition. In the 1945 Interior Appropriation Act the sum of $68,000 was included for postwar plans and surveys in cooperation with the states. Thus far the Service has set up small staffs of tehcnical personnel in the Director's Office and in each of its Regional Offices to carry out the program. All of the states have been advised that the Service is again in position to assist in an advisory capacity upon request. Most of the States have indicated their desire to take advantage of this offer and many of them have made requests for assistance on specific problems.

2. General cooperative planning with other Federal Agencies.

General cooperative planning with other Federal agencies also was largely suspended. However, at the request of the Bureau of Reclamation and with funds advanced by that agency, the Service has undertaken the following special studies under interbureau agreements:

(a) Investigation, identification, and evaluation of recreational resources in the Colorado River Basin, and formulation of suggested plans for their utilization.

These plans will be a part of the Bureau's overall plans for the basin from the standpoint of existing and potential watercontrol and related developments. Service study is nearly completed and it is expected that a covering report will be issued in 1946.

(b) The Bureau organized a planning approach to the Central Valley project in California by means of a series of study problems.

Problem 11 concerning the cost that might be allocated to recreation, and Problem 23 concerning determination of recreational uses, were assigned to the Service. The work was initiated in 1942 and completed in 1944. Under an interbureau agreement approved in 1945, the Service assumed responsibility for further planning, development, and administration of the recreational aspects of the Shasta and Millerton Lake areas - the only developments by the Bureau completed thus far.

(c) Assistance in planning, developing, and administering the recreational resources of the Columbia River Basin project (Grand Coulee).

The work began in 1941 and has continued without interruption to date. A Service representative served as chairman of the committee which produced a recreation report on the area, and with one assistant he prepared a recreation master plan. He has continued to advise on the administrative handling of numerous recreational problems and to assist in the preparation of the Columbia River Basin report concerning all aspects of the basin from a Departmental standpoint.

(d) Reconnaissance investigations and appraisals of about 100 reservoir sites in some 17 basins and sub-basins in the Southwest.

The results of these studies which were initiated in 1944 and are nearly completed, will be included in the Bureau's subsequent reports.

(e) A Study of the Recreational Resources of the Missouri Valley Basin.

A Study of the Recreational Resources of the Missouri Valley Basin similar to the above-mentioned Colorado River Basin Study was initiated in 1945, under the provisions of the Secretary's Order No. 2075 of July 7, 1945, promulgating the Department's plan in the Missouri Basin for fiscal year 1946. It is expected that several years will be required for its completion.

Pursuant to the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, the Corps of Engineers requested the Service to investigate and report upon the recreational aspects of its reservoir projects, and to furnish general advisory assistance in planning for their recreational use. With funds advanced for that purpose, the Service has made reconnaissance investigations of some 75 reservoir sites.

E. Alaska Highway Land Planning Survey.

With approval of the President and with funds allocated from the Alaska Highway Fund, the Service made a study of the recreational resources of the Alaska Highway in Alaska in 1943-44, and in 1945 completed a covering report containing recommendations for their protection and utilization. It is expected that this report entitled "Recreational

Resources of the Alaska Highway and Other Roads in Alaska" will be issued by the Government Printing Office early in 1946.

F. War Uses of National Park Service Areas and Facilities.

During the war approximately 2,000 permits and authorizations were granted for the utilization of National Park Service areas, facilities, and resources for purposes directly connected with the prosecution of the war. More than half of them were for minor short-term uses, such as field exercises, maneuvers, overnight bivouacking, and the use of park roads for transporting materials connected with the war program. The other authorizations included the occupancy and use of lands and facilities; utilization of natural resources such as minerals, timber, forage, gravel, and water; exclusive use of concessioner facilities; rights-of-way; and the loan or transfer of materials and equipment. In addition 6 parcels of land totaling 9,580 acres were transferred permanently to the War or Navy Departments: 16 acres at Colonial National Historical Park to the Navy Department for a housing project; 0.6 acres also at Colonial National Historical Park to the Navy Department for the construction of a dispensary; 3,052 acres at Hawaii National Park to the War Department for a bombing range; 1,072 acres at Otter Creek Recreational Demonstration Area to the War Department for training purposes; 739 acres at Petersburg National Military Park to the War Department for a training school; and 4,700 acres at Santa Rosa Island National Monument to the War Department for military purposes.

G. Military Installations in Hawaii National Park and the Pearl Harbor Investigation of 1945.

In recent testimony before the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee, General Marshall indicated that the National Park Service was responsible for alleged unnecessary delays in granting a permit for the installation of airplane detection equipment in Hawaii National Park. The National Park Service record shows that the Service and the Department acted with expedition; that there were delays, but that these were on the part of the Army; and that there was a considerable delay, after the permit in question was granted, before the Army made any move toward the establishment of facilities.

In July 1940, the Army indicated its desire to obtain, by transfer from the Department of the Interior, approximately five acres of land on the highest point of Haleakala, Island of Mauii, in Hawaii National Park, for the construction of certain military defenses as part of the Nation-wide defense program. Permission was requested, and granted immediately, to make a preliminary survey of the area, as a definite site had not been selected. Two months later Army engineers began the survey.

In the meantime, the Acting Secretary of the Interior advised the Secretary of War that the Department was opposed to the permanent transfer of such land, but if suitable land could not be obtained outside the Park, temporary use of Park lands could be granted if plans were submitted indicating the land to be used and the types of roads, structures, etc., to be developed thereon. Prompt consideration was promised in the review of any such plans. This procedure was agreed upon.

On November 27, 1940, the Commanding General, Headquarters Hawaiian Department, advised the Superintendent of Hawaii National Park that "This headquarters is not yet ready to request formally from the National Park Service the permission necessary for the utilization of the Mauna Loa and Haleakala sites."

A request for the lands was not made until January 1941, and then the Army delayed furnishing requested information as a basis upon which to issue the permits. An undated letter received by the Superintendent of the Park during the last week in March, from Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, transmitted plans for the installation and formally requested the issuance of a special use permit. One of the plans proved to be of such a confidential nature that it was returned immediately to Army officials without review. On April 9, 1941, the Director of the National Park Service, with the approval of the Department of the Interior, sent a radiogram to the Park Superintendent, giving approval of the installations as planned by the War Department. This was confirmed by a special use permit issued by the Department of the Interior on April 29, 1941, for approximately six acres of land together with an access right-of-way. On April 22, 1941, General Short wrote to the Superintendent: "From our point of view a highly satisfactory solution has been reached on this entire subject, and I desire to express my deepest appreciation for the cooperation you have given the Army."

A supplementary permit authorizing construction of a base camp for the administration of the Red Hill installation was issued on June 3, 1941, after radio approval to proceed had been sent on May 17. Work on these projects was initiated in July, and proceeded slowly throughout the summer. The installations were completed and put into effect in May 1942. After some months of unsatisfactory operation, due to the inherent peculiarities of the terrain, the station was closed in 1943 and later was dismantled.

Of the several radar stations included in the Army's plans for construction on the Islands, only two were within Hawaii National Park. On one of these stations, at Mauna Loa, approved for construction by the Army in November 1940, only surveys were undertaken.

Unless this summary of data from the National Park Service files is supplemented by a study of pertinent War Department files, no historical judgment regarding General Marshall's implication is possible.

The conclusion to be drawn from the records of the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service is that it is unjustifiable.

H. Proposed Atomic Bomb National Monument.

Both the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service contributed their bit to the first successful non-laboratory use of atomic power on July 16 within the Alamogordo Bombing Range in Socorro County, New Mexico. The first test of the atom bomb on that date took place on public lands situated in grazing district No. 4, and largely within the area withdrawn by Executive Order No. 9029 of January 2, 1942, for the use of the War Department. Between October 1944 and the date of the experiment, a series of permits had been issued by the National Park Service for quartering at Bandelier National Monument personnel and families of personnel engaged in the Los Alamos phase of the atomic bomb project and still other permits were issued for patrolling restricted areas within Bandelier National Monument and for erecting guardhouses and guard shelters therein. Regional Director M. R. Tillotson of the Region Three Office of the National Park Service at Santa Fe, New Mexico, was also able to be of assistance. In a letter of January 8, 1946 to Regional Director Tillotson, Colonel L. E. Seeman of the Army Service Forces stated:

> "I wish to express to you, in behalf of the Manhattan District, our great appreciation for the cooperation extended us by you and your organization during the time we occupied office space in your building. The office furniture which you made available to us was of course of particular help. I know of no better way of elaborating upon this than to assure you that the cooperation we received throughout the war from such organizations as yours, certainly contributed materially to our efforts to develop the atomic bomb."

Shortly after the first successful test of the bomb became known, Secretary Ickes on August 24 directed that an immediate investigation and report be made of the atomic bomb experiment grounds with a view to establishing a national monument under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906. Subsequently, on September 8, Secretary Ickes directed Fred W. Johnson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, to reserve the lands surrounding the atomic bomb site. In his instructions to the Commissioner Secretary Ickes summarized the importance of the proposed national monument to the American people and the peoples of the world as follows:

> "The use of this bomb against Japan was instrumental in the surrender of that nation and materially reduced the further loss of life and limb among members of the armed forces of this country and our Allies. The bomb also represents the successful wedding of the skills and ingenuity of American, British and other scientists, and of American industry and labor.

"In addition, the harnessing of the basic power of the universe through the atomic bomb ushers in a new era in man's understanding of nature's forces and presages the use of atomic power not only as a forceful influence toward the maintenance of world peace but also as an instrument, through use in peace, for the creation of a better standard of living throughout the world.

"It is only fitting, therefore, that a national monument be established at the site of the first non-laboratory use of atomic power to commemorate that great historic and scientific event."

At the date of writing, plans have been proposed to establish a national monument of 3,531.01 acres including the bomb crater, observation bunkers, and other historic objects within the Alamogordo Bombing Range area as soon as the War Department feels that these lands are no longer required for Army use. Thus the National Park Service will commence the postwar period with the addition of a new national monument symbolic of the transition to the atomic age.